

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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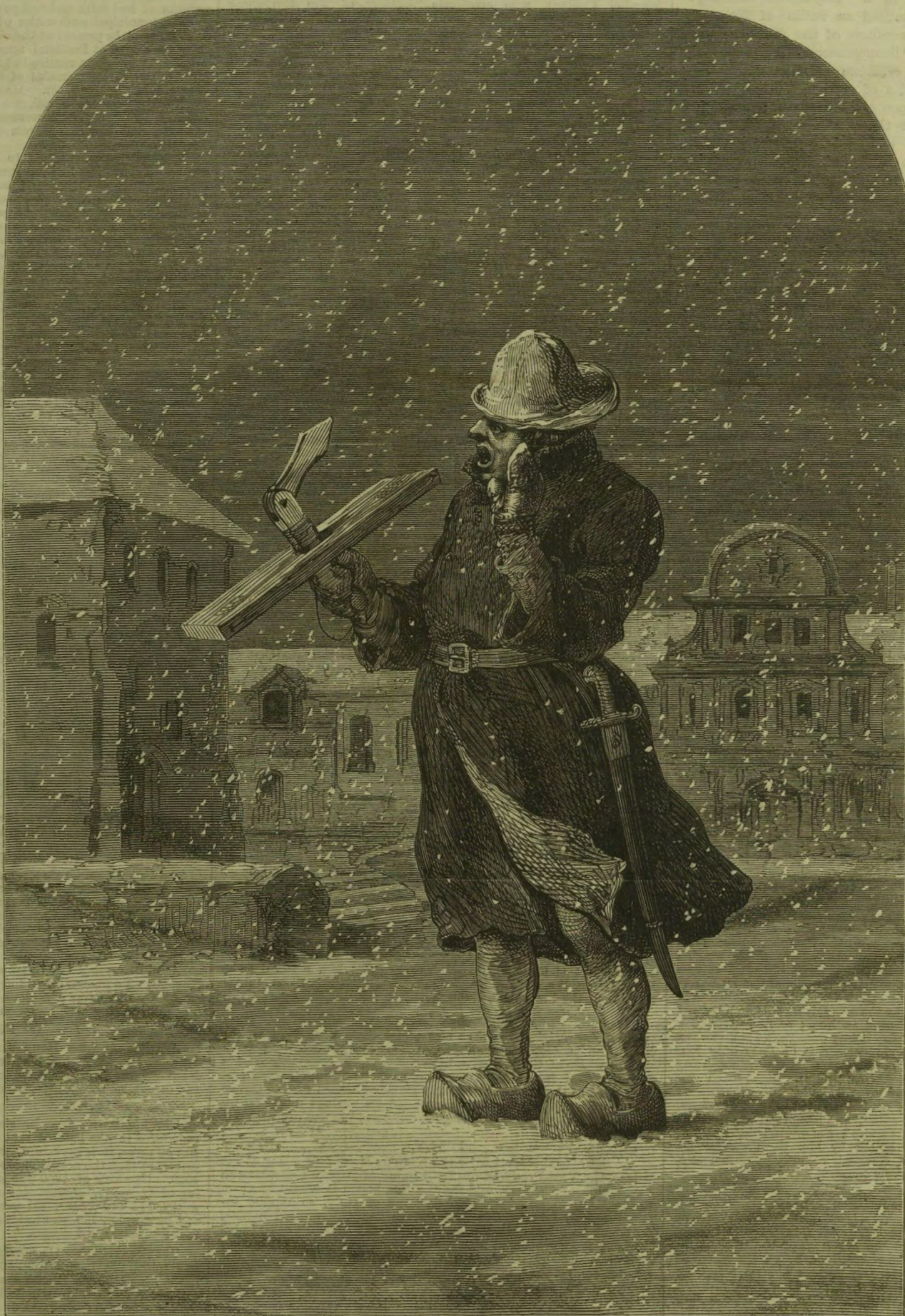
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SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1870.

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THE OLLIVIER ADMINISTRATION.

"All's well that ends well." France has got a responsible Ministry at last. We are entitled to say thus much, not because any new legal security has been given since the changes initiated by the Emperor's Message, and effected by the *Senatus Consultum*, in behalf of Constitutional freedom, but because Napoleon III. has liberally interpreted his own meaning, and has actually divested himself of personal rule. When, on New-Year's Day, he addressed these words to the members of the *Corps Législatif*, "Intrusted at first with the whole responsibility of power, I feel happy in relegating a portion now to the representatives of the country," and, "I am like a traveller who relieves himself of a part of his burden in order more quickly to reach the end he has in view," the Emperor understated his intentions. His subsequent acts have gone further than his words. He has called to his aid what, in the strictest sense of the phrase, may be designated a Parliamentary Cabinet. From the instant of his requesting M. Ollivier "to point out the men who could form with him a homogeneous Administration," to that in which the Prime Minister submitted the list of his colleagues for the Imperial approbation, the Sovereign has borne himself towards the man on whom he has conferred the trust of forming a Government with considerate and even delicate loyalty. He has scrupulously refrained from rendering a hard task still harder by any personal interference. He has generously sunk individual enmities. He has interposed no conditions. He gave M. Ollivier *carte blanche*, and that gentleman, guided—or, perhaps, we may more accurately say, driven—by the exigences of the case, has, after much difficulty and many failures, succeeded in surrounding himself with colleagues whose ability as well as political



A DUTCH WATCHMAN.

liberality promise well for the future.

M. Ollivier needed all the indulgence that was given him. The present Legislative Body, it must be remembered, is a packed assembly. It is the offspring of universal suffrage under the manipulation of the prefects. It represents in the main not the political judgment, but the submissiveness to official authority, of the people of France. The disputed returns, the verification of which has occupied the extraordinary session, proved how completely the Emperor's Government was master of the machine it undertook to work. But the last general election indirectly expressed a far other result than it formally recorded. The numerical majority does not embody the moral power which technically belongs to it. The town populations in France defeated the electoral forces of the Government in too many instances to admit of being dealt with as a minority—for a Parliamentary minority representative of the national will is usually too much for a Parliamentary majority representative of little else than official determination—expressed without scruple. Nevertheless, it was from the Parliamentary majority obtained by unscrupulous Ministerial arts and influences that M. Ollivier was bound, by the letter of his commission, to choose his colleagues. His first overtures seem to have been made—for in such matters popular rumour is not implicitly to be trusted—to members of the "Right Centre," he himself belonging, by profession at least, to the "Left Centre." We need hardly explain that the Right Centre is made up of moderate Imperialists, the Left Centre of moderate Constitutionalists.

We are not yet in possession of sufficiently authentic and precise information to state what were the reasons which finally prevailed upon M. Ollivier to select his Cabinet chiefly from the Left Centre—that is, from those whose political sentiments are in

unison with his own. So far as can be judged, it was a somewhat abrupt change of front—open, no doubt, to severe Parliamentary criticism, but substantially justifiable. At any rate, whether, from conscious failure in reference to more Conservative combinations, or from design, after having made a feint in the opposite direction, he has at last obeyed the Emperor's command to constitute "a homogeneous Cabinet," by drawing its principal members from the Left Centre. Himself as Minister of Justice, Count Daru as Foreign Minister, M. Buffet at the head of the Finance department, M. Chevandier de Valdrôme as Home Minister, and MM. Louvet and Richard in subordinate offices, sufficiently guarantee the constitutional leanings of the Government; while M. Segrès as Minister of Public Instruction, and M. Talhouët, of Public Works—to say nothing of General Lebeuf, Minister of War, and Admiral Rigault de Genouilly of Marine, both of them filling the same posts in the last Cabinet—show that the departure from Imperialism at present agreed upon by the moderate of both parties is not so violent as to prevent their acting together.

Some of the French journals, we observe, but still more confidently the correspondents of certain English journals, have drawn up a programme of the policy to be carried into effect by the new Cabinet. It is unquestionably a liberal one in its general cast, and shows wisdom in the choice of political reforms which it comprises. The only disparaging remark to be made of it is that it is a fancy programme for which no one in particular seems to be responsible. Ministers have not yet spoken, although friends and foes have eagerly spoken for them. M. Ollivier will, doubtless, at the fitting time disclose his intentions to the Legislative Body—at least he will regard this as one of the first duties devolving upon him, if he comprehends all that is meant by a "responsible Ministry." But until he has formally submitted an outline of the policy which binds the individual members of the Administration into unity, and makes them "homogeneous," it will be only prudent, perhaps, to withhold criticism. Comparatively little good comes out of the exercise of even the shrewdest and most painstaking judgment upon cases that have no existence except in the imagination of those who state them; and whether M. Ollivier's Cabinet will adopt a policy of logical consistency, or will prefer to be guided for the present by practical convenience, as we believe it has not been authoritatively disclosed, so, we think, it must be treated as a question unripe for discussion.

And, after all, the principal interest in the appointment of the Ollivier Administration does not centre in its political complexion. One of these days, it may be hoped, a change of Ministry in Paris, like a change of Ministry in London, will excite public attention solely by the political prospect which such a change will denote. But, just now, it matters comparatively little what may be the colour of the banner under which a French Cabinet is grouped—the interest of the event lies, not in the thing indicated, but in the simple fact out of which it grows. To France, it is of incalculably more importance just at this moment to have a Government that is collectively responsible to the Legislative Body, than it is that the Ministry should profess this or that shade of political belief. It is quite possible, indeed, that for the time being, and for some time yet to come, the administration of public affairs in France may not be marked by so high an intellectual, or even moral, quality as it has been under the personal rule of the Emperor. But what gives inestimable value to the change is this, that good government will henceforth cease to be a thing of luck, of caprice, of accident—that it will no longer depend upon this or that individual life—that it will represent the will, not of a man, however competent, but of the nation, which is uniformly progressive, but never dies. It is this which has fixed the attention of Europe upon the formation of the Ollivier Cabinet. The event has added one more empire to the category of constitutionally-governed States.

A DUTCH WATCHMAN.

Old Charles, with their lumbering watch-boxes; their feeble cries of the time of night, of which all that could be heard was *past and clock*; and the rough assaults of roystering blades upon these feeble guardians of the night, as they were ironically called, are with us legends of the past; so that it is with surprise one hears of a like institution flourishing in Holland at the present time. Yet, the watchman—or clapperman, as he is called, from the wooden clapper which he carries and uses so unmercifully in his rounds—represented on the first page, is no relic of the past, kept stuffed in some museum as a curiosity; but a veritable being, who walks the earth A.D. 1870, in company with policemen, in the good town Scheveningen, a fashionable watering-place of the Netherlands. From eleven p.m. to seven a.m. the clapperman is on his beat, making night hideous with the click-clack of his wooden clapper and his curious cry of the hour. If he should see a window open he is to inform the inhabitants; and in case of fire he has to clap consecutively and call the fire-engine keepers, the police, and the magistrates and officers of the town. His beat is so arranged that he may pass each spot in it once an hour; and, that he may fulfil all his duties and cry and clap loudly enough, he is under the surveillance of the police. The clapperman is on duty only four hours at a time: the one who goes on at eleven at night being relieved at three in the morning. In 1851 the nightwatch was abolished on account of the noise it made being objectionable to some persons in authority; but, at the demand of the burghers, the clappermen were soon reinstated, and they still make their rounds, with their instruments of torture to the ear, murdering sleep.

Our illustration is from a sketch by Mr. R. T. Pritchett, whose water-colour drawings of Holland, recently exhibited at 5, Waterloo-place, were noticed in this journal.

The Board of Trade has awarded a telescope to Captain Sokawa Nakaba, of the Japanese steamer Genkomaru, in acknowledgment of his humanity and kindness to the survivors of the crew of the barque Mary Nicholson, whom he received on board his vessel on Oct. 4, 1869, their own vessel having become a total wreck on Sept. 30, about ninety miles south of the Ki Channel.—The board has also awarded a telescope to Captain Gilbert Berry, of the barque Santiago, of Liverpool, in acknowledgment of his humanity to the master and crew (thirty-two in all) of the barque Grassendale, of Liverpool, whom he rescued from their sinking vessel on June 16 last, in latitude 56.20 S., and longitude 63.50 W., and, having treated them with the greatest kindness, landed them at Bahia on July 10.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 6.

After the lapse of nearly a week, M. Emile Ollivier, whose offers of place in the first instance were met, it is commonly reported, by refusal upon refusal, has succeeded in forming a Ministry, which, if not of particularly advanced Liberal tendencies, will, nevertheless, unquestionably give satisfaction to a considerable section of that community whose opinions are represented by the party of the Right Centre in the Corps Législatif. The Deputy for the Var takes himself the portfolio of Minister of Justice, owing, it is presumed, to the difficulties he met with in inducing anyone of sufficient mark to undertake this particular office, which, at the suggestion of the Emperor, had been offered to M. Odilon Barrot, whom Louis Philippe, it will be remembered, summoned to his councils during the eventful days of February, 1848, but four-and-twenty hours too late to save his throne. Count Napoleon Daru, who was arrested on Dec. 2, 1852, after his protestation against the Coup-d'Etat, and sent first of all to Mazas, then to the fort of Vincennes, and who finally obtained his liberty through the influence of the Duke de Morny, is M. Ollivier's Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Chevandier de Valdrôme, the new Minister of the Interior, acted as president of the 116 deputies who signed the famous demand for interpellation which brought about the promulgation of the recent Senatus Consultum. M. Buffet, Minister of Finance, is the confirmed enemy of Socialism in whatever form, and a frequent and most able speaker in the Chamber, who has had the advantage of being constantly encouraged by M. Thiers, and, as it has happened, anything but the disadvantage of being continually rebuffed by M. Rouher. M. Segrès, Minister of Public Instruction, enjoys a high reputation for his rigid political integrity, and speaks at all times with both force and elegance. His friend M. Louvet, a descendant of the well-known Girardin, who has accepted the portfolio of Commerce, has been Deputy for Saumur upwards of twenty years, and mayor of the same city very nearly thirty. The foregoing, with the Marquis de Talhouët, Minister of Public Works, and M. Maurice Richard, M. Emile Ollivier's most intimate friend, constitute the new members of the Government, the Ministers of War and Marine in the late Cabinet, General Lebeuf and Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, retaining the posts which they held, in the new Administration, together with Marshal Vaillant, who continues Minister of the Emperor's Household, from which the Ministry of Fine Arts has been detached to provide an office for M. Richard.

Of the late Ministry, the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Gressier, Minister of Public Works, and M. Duverger, Minister of Justice, have been elevated, the *Journal Officiel* informs us, to the dignity of senators.

On New-Year's Day the Court of the Tuileries, according to custom, was alive with a succession of splendid equipages and a perfect pell-mell of official costumes, military uniforms, and liveries. At half-past eleven o'clock Prince Napoleon, Princess Clotilde, Princess Mathilde, and the family of the Murats came to offer their salutations to the Emperor, Empress, and Prince Imperial; and then followed the grand officers and ladies of the Imperial households, the Ministers, the members of the Privy Council, the Marshals and Admirals of France, and other dignitaries. Shortly after the conclusion of mass in the chapel of the Tuileries the Emperor, proceeding to the throne-room, received the congratulations of the Corps Diplomatique, to whose address he replied in the ordinary conventional terms, professing to see in it "a new proof of the good relations existing between France and foreign Powers," and expressing a hope that the new year would tend to increase concord and the advancement of civilisation. The presentation of the members of the Senate followed; then came the Corps Législatif, the Council of State, the Council of the Legion of Honour, the Judges, Professeurs, and clergy of Paris, together with the municipality and numerous other public bodies. All presented their customary stereotyped addresses, and all received the usual stereotyped reply. During the day the boulevards were crowded, as usual, with the tens of thousands of pedestrians who seem to feel it a duty to perambulate up and down these handsome thoroughfares on the Jour de l'An, seeking some kind of excitement in being elbowed and jostled, and gazing vacantly at the contents of the files of *barraques* which extend from the Madeleine to the Bastille.

The new Ministers were officially received by the Emperor and Empress on Monday. The Corps Législatif, after re-electing M. Schneider as its President, and choosing its Vice-Presidents and secretaries, came to a resolution to adjourn its sittings until the 10th. It is generally understood that the new Ministry will not dissolve the present Chamber, in which it expects to have a majority of votes.

Probably before this letter appears in the columns of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS the resignation of the present Prefect of the Seine will have been tendered and accepted. The fall of Baron Haussmann, who has occupied the post of Prefect of the Seine for the last eighteen years, was decided, it is said, at a Council of Ministers held on Monday evening, in spite of some opposition on the part of the Emperor. It is thought that his place will be filled either by M. Chevreau, Prefect of Lyons, or by M. Levert, Prefect of Marseilles. One of the last acts of the Haussmann administration is the announcement of the intention of the municipal authorities to take possession, in January, 1871, of the cemeteries of Père-la-Chaise, Mont-Parnasse, Montmartre, Ivry, La Chapelle, &c. Notice is also given that all the private monuments in these cemeteries are to be removed before April 1.

The Prince and Princess Royal of Prussia have been staying in Paris, at the Grand Hotel, where they received a visit from the Emperor and Empress.

On Tuesday last the Emperor and Empress, accompanied by the Prince de Metternich and the Prince de Moskowa, and several gentlemen of their suite, went out shooting in the Marly preserves.

Balfe's opera of "The Bohemian Girl," produced in London five-and-twenty years ago, has, after this long interval of time, just been brought out for the first time on the Paris stage. The performance was at the Théâtre Lyrique, and the opera met with very fair success.

Troppman's trial came to a conclusion, on Thursday last, at ten o'clock at night. The verdict of the jury was "Guilty," and, as a matter of course, they were unable to find extenuating circumstances in the case. He has made the appeal which the law permits to the Court of Cassation, which simply gives him a few days to live. Before the close of next week the guillotine will have done its work in the Place de la Roquette.

SPAIN.

The *Imparcial* states that two pistol shots were fired at the Regent on Tuesday, but without wounding him.

The whole of the Ministers have resigned, in consequence of a reply received from Italy announcing that the Italian Government is opposed to the candidature of the Duke of Genoa for the Crown of Spain; and the Cortes has suspended its sittings until further notice, in order to leave the Regent unfettered in dealing with the Ministerial crisis.

ITALY.

At the official reception by the King on New-Year's Day at the palace, the Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies, speaking on behalf of his colleagues, said the "nation hoped it would be given to the King to accomplish the destinies of Italy, so happily inaugurated by him." His Majesty, in reply, expressed himself confident that by united efforts the present difficulties, and particularly those connected with the finances, would be successfully overcome. His Majesty added that he reckoned always upon the devoted co-operation of the Chamber.

BELGIUM.

The King, in reply to the congratulations addressed to him at the New-Year's Day reception in Brussels, referred to the excellent relations existing between Belgium and foreign countries. His Majesty also spoke, and with considerable emphasis, of the welcome he recently received in this country, which, he said, was a

tribute to the Belgian nation rather than to himself. "Belgium," he added, "occupies an enviable position in Europe, thanks to her institutions and to the wisdom with which she makes use of them." The King then called upon the Chamber to labour with him for the maintenance of those institutions, and the preservation of the spirit of order and progress which presided over their foundation. "In the sphere of my constitutional attributes," he said, in conclusion, "I shall devote all my efforts to the happiness and prosperity of Belgium. I should be ungrateful indeed if I were not devoted to her, heart and soul."

GERMANY.

Count Bismarck entered on his functions as Foreign Minister of the North German Confederation on the 1st inst.

A despatch from Berlin announces that the diplomatic agents of Prussia in foreign countries are accredited as representing the North German Confederation alone.

The King of Prussia has had a medal struck to commemorate the war of 1866. It is in gold, silver, and copper, and bears the effigy of the Sovereign, surrounded with the names of all the Generals who took part in that campaign. On the obverse is a figure of Victory and the date 1866.

The Prussia law fixing the age of majority at twenty-one years received the Royal sanction on the 9th ult., and will come into force for the entire kingdom on July 1 next.

SWITZERLAND.

An extraordinary session of the Federal Council has been convoked for the 31st inst., in order to elect a President of the Confederation, in place of the late M. Ruffy.

AMERICA.

Mr. Boutwell has ordered the sales of gold for January to be reduced to 4,000,000 dols., and the purchase of United States Bonds to 6,000,000 dols.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued his usual monthly statement of the debt of the United States, which amounts to 2,658,000,000 dols., showing a reduction of 4,750,000 dols.

The coin in the Treasury is 109,000,000 dols., being an increase of 3,000,000 dols., and the currency 12,500,000 dols., being an increase of 500,000 dols.

Governor Hoffman, in his message to the New York Legislature, urges legislation to secure the payment of the principal and interest of the New York State Debt in coin. He declares that the currency payment which has been going on since 1863 has been a practice of bad faith and bad policy, and a virtual repudiation.

The municipal authorities of numerous cities have appointed delegations to be present at the obsequies in honour of Mr. Peabody, to be celebrated at Portland upon the arrival of H.M.S. Monarch. A telegram has been received at the Admiralty announcing that the Monarch, with the remains of Mr. Peabody on board, arrived at Madeira on the 30th ult. Harmony-grove, the spot selected by Mr. Peabody for his burial, is a beautifully-wooded rising ground, situated upon the north-western boundary of Salem, in Massachusetts, and bordering upon the line of the town now called Peabody.

A memorial, purporting to bear the signatures of numerous owners of property and business men of British Columbia, have been presented to President Grant. The memorialists, while avowing the utmost loyalty and attachment to the Queen, specify many political and commercial disadvantages which they would incur by confederation with Canada through their isolated position and the similarity of their products. They request General Grant to propose negotiations on the subject, in order to induce the Government of Great Britain to transfer British Columbia to the United States. The President has expressed great interest in the memorial, and has promised to lay it before the Secretary of State.

The advanced sheets of Mrs. Stowe's new volume, entitled "Lady Byron's Vindication," have appeared in New York. The press, almost unanimously, has condemned it.

The report of the Secretary of the United States Navy, published in the New York papers, says:—"When my immediate predecessor came into office, on March 9 last, the navy of the United States consisted of 203 vessels of all classes and in every condition. These measured 183,442 tons, and were calculated to carry, when in commission, 1366 guns, exclusive of howitzers. Of these ships, 151 were wooden and 52 were iron-clad or monitors. Of the wooden ships, 32 were sailing-vessels, 53 were steamers, with some auxiliary sail-power; 44 were steamers, without any efficient sail-power; and 22 were without sail-power of any kind. The ironclads are all steamers, relying wholly on steam under all circumstances. Of all these classes only 43 vessels, including store-ships, mounting 356 guns of every calibre, were attached to fleets or returning therefrom. Six more, mounting 36 guns, were in commission for special service, and 6 others at the various stations as receiving-ships. These, together with 14 tugs and small vessels attached to the various navy-yards and stations, constituted the whole force of the navy at that time effective for immediate service. It has since been found necessary to offer for sale, on foreign stations, three of these vessels, which were condemned as unfit for service and unsafe to send home; and twenty-five more of them have been ordered home to the various navy-yards for repair and alteration, or sale. But one ship, the *Juanita*, at Philadelphia, was under repair at the time of the coming-in of the present Administration. The remainder of the navy not in commission consisted of—1, 46 ironclads and monitors of every class, laid up at various stations, none of which could be got ready for service without thorough overhauling and expensive repairs to hulls, turrets, and machinery, 32 of which had been condemned and ordered to be sold as not adapted to the service, 25 of them never having been in commission; 2, 22 vessels of every class, yet on the stocks, and on which work had been suspended; 3, 66 vessels laid up in ordinary, or unfit for active service in the future."

CANADA.

A Cabinet Council was held at Toronto on the 23th ult., at which it was decided to recall Governor McDougall from the Red River Settlement.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Union Company's steamer Northam has arrived at Plymouth, with a box of diamonds on board.

Mr. Welburne returns in the Northam with a concession from the Natal Legislative Council for three million acres of land, including "Newcastle" coal-fields, and a subsidy of £40,000 per annum to carry out a project of railway and colonisation extension in Natal.

A sharp earthquake shock was felt at Little Namaqualand on Nov. 23. No damage was done.

At Orange River the diamond discoveries are increasing—300 diamonds having been found on one farm.

CHINA.

A telegram from Hong-Kong announces that our Envoy, Sir Rutherford Alcock, had been insolently received by the Governor of Nankin. Sir Rutherford appears to have acted with great vigour, and demanded an apology, which, after some hesitation, was made.

The *Publisher's Circular* states that 5136 book titles have been registered in the lists of that publication during the past year. But of these, it is explained, some are mere re-entries for change of prices, so that the actual number of new books and new editions is 4569. Upwards of 1000 publications are set down under the heading of theology, against 461 new works of fiction, 500 juvenile works, 142 law books, 281 works of travel, 292 books of history and biography, 160 medical books, and 274 publications classed under "poetry and drama."

The Congregational Denomination has, in England, 2050 churches; in Ireland, 27; in Scotland, 102; and in Wales, 846. It has also, in the islands of the British seas, 16 churches; in the colonies, 281; and 133 foreign mission churches. The number of congregational county associations and unions in England are 45; in Wales, 16; in Scotland, 8; in Ireland, 1; and in the colonies, 8. The home missions and out-stations in England number 1919; and there are 290 vacant churches, of which 142 are in England, 83 in Wales, 12 in Scotland, 4 in Ireland, and 46 in the colonies.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COUNCIL AT ROME.

The illustration on page 40 is from a sketch by our Special Artist at Rome, and represents a sitting of the Oecumenical Council in their Council Chamber, which is situated in the north transept of St. Peter's. The architectural features of this grand hall were depicted and described in our New-Year's Number; and our present Engraving shows the disposition of the ecclesiastical dignitaries while in session. His Holiness, Pius IX., seated on a throne at the north end, presides over the assembly, having Cardinal Antonelli standing to his left, while attendant Bishops are grouped on the steps. Right and left of the Pope on the dais are rows of Cardinals and Patriarchs, above whom are two small galleries, one for the orchestra, the other for the few Roman Princes privileged to be present. The seats for the great body of the prelates are arranged on each side of the spacious chamber, the altar being at the south end. Official reporters take note of the proceedings from the table advantageously placed in front of the Bishops' benches nearest his Holiness; and Ambassadors look down upon the congregation of white-robed and mitred Bishops from the gallery on the right.

On the morning of Tuesday week the Fathers of the Council held their fourth congregation, or private sitting. The Mass of the Holy Ghost was celebrated by Monsignor Spalding, Archbishop of Baltimore, after which the Secretary-General announced the result of the election for the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Discipline, and then collected the suffrages for the Commission of Regular Orders. On the completion of this transaction the Council held its first discussion, taking into consideration the papers on Rationalism distributed at the last meeting. The debate was carried on by Cardinal Rauscher, Archbishop of Vienna; Monsignor Kenrick, Archbishop of St. Louis; Monsignor Tizzani, Archbishop of Nisibis; Monsignor Apuzzo, Archbishop of Sorrento; Monsignor Spaccapietra, Archbishop of Smyrna; Monsignor Paceformo, Bishop of Malta; and Monsignor Connolly, Archbishop of Halifax. The sitting lasted till one in the afternoon.

The four Fathers who spoke on Thursday week were Vanesa, the Græco-Romanian Archbishop of Fogoras and Alba Giulia; Strossmayer, Bishop of Bosnia and Sirmio; Ginoulhiac, Bishop of Grenoble; and Caixal y Estrade, Bishop of Urgel. The mass was celebrated, according to the Armenian rite, by Balitian, Archbishop of Aleppo.

In Sunday's sitting of the Council the death of four Fathers was officially announced. Cardinal de Angelis was nominated Cardinal President of the commission on questions of dogma, and Cardinal Catterini president of the commission on ecclesiastical discipline. Four Fathers subsequently spoke.

The committee of the Council upon affairs connected with the regular orders consists of one Portuguese, three Spanish, two German, two French, nine Italian, one Belgian, one Swiss, one Turkish, two English Bishops (Clifton and Clonfert), and two American Bishops (Buffalo and Quito).

It seems that there is an active opposition in the Council, not merely to the Papal infallibility dogma, which has not yet been proposed, but to the adoption of the Syllabus.

On Christmas Day the Pope officiated at high Pontifical mass in St. Peter's in presence of all the Fathers of the Council, the Empress of Austria, the Bourbon Princes, the whole of the Corps Diplomatique, and General Dumont and his staff. The vast cathedral, in spite of tempestuous weather and a deluge of rain, was crammed with foreign visitors.

After the service, Cardinal Patrizi, Sub-Dean of the Sacred College, proceeded, at the head of the Cardinals, to tender the Pope his own and his brethren's congratulations.

The Pope received the congratulations of the Fathers of the Council by a deputation, composed of the Patriarch of Constantinople, the Archbishop of Salzburg, the Archbishop of Cosenza, the Bishop of Biella, and Father de Cesare, Abbot nullius of Monte-Vergine.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT SANTA MAURA.

A telegraphic despatch was received last week briefly announcing that the town of Santa Maura had been destroyed by an earthquake. Subsequently a few particulars have been reported. The *Tempo* of Venice thus describes the occurrence:—At five o'clock on the morning of the 28th ult., a violent shock of earthquake was experienced in the Ionian Islands. At St. Maura the shocks were so violent and so numerous that almost the entire town was destroyed. The earthquake was felt with severity at Monteleone, Pizzia, Philadelphia, and elsewhere in the group of islands. In the town of Monteleone several houses were so damaged that they were in a dangerous state, and had to be vacated. The barracks and orphan school and some Government buildings will have to be, wholly or in part, rebuilt before they can be again occupied. A violent shock of earthquake was felt at Smyrna on the evening of Dec. 1, but no damage of any kind was effected. At Manteché, opposite the Sporadi, on the contrary, the shocks occasioned serious consequences. The town of Ula was destroyed and three men were killed. Memaritz and Mula suffered enormous injury. A great portion of the inhabitants of these places had to flee for their lives, and are in great misery.

A Greek steamer has been dispatched from Corfu to Santa Maura, having on board soldiers, an engineer, and materials and provisions furnished by the Government. The Italian Consul has also sent a quantity of rice for the use of the sufferers; and we learn from a telegram received at the Admiralty that H.M.S. Bellerophon arrived on Sunday at Santa Maura with provisions for the inhabitants.

Santa Maura, or Leucadia, in which the ruined city stood, is one of the Ionian Islands. A chain of limestone mountains intersect it from north to south, covering the surface with its spurs, and terminating south-west in the promontory famous as "Sappho's Leap." Mount St. Elias, in the centre, is 3000 ft. in height. In the north is a rich plain, and elsewhere are fertile valleys; but scarcely one eighth of the soil is under cultivation, and not enough corn is raised for home consumption.

We give on page 52 a View of Santa Maura.

THE MILITARY RESOURCES OF PRUSSIA.

The *Revue des Deux Mondes* has an article on the state of the Prussian forces at the present moment. According to the writer (who, however, is believed to be not the person whose signature is attached to the article) the Prussian army consists of—

1. The actual army, numbering on its peace footing 140,000 men, but capable of being increased in a few days to 220,000.

2. The first ban of the landwehr—cavalry and infantry—composed in time of peace of about 3000 men, the *personnel* only of the various regiments—but numbering on the first summons to arms upwards of 150,000 men.

3. The second ban of the landwehr, numbering about 110,000 soldiers. This last class comprises all those who, under the old system, formed the "landsturm," which included all persons between the ages of seventeen and forty-nine capable of bearing arms who are not included in either of the preceding categories.

It appears, moreover, from this article, that while the effective strength of the Prussian army has been rapidly increased, its expenditure has, by the introduction of the short-service system, been considerably diminished.

The federal army, on its peace footing for the ensuing year, will consist of 319,000 men.

The latest intelligence from Paraguay announces the ejection of Lopez from his last stronghold, Iguatenny, and his flight to Bolivia.

M. Lefebure-Wély, a French organist of some repute, fell dead a few days since at the foot of his organ, in the Church of St. Sulpice, Paris.

Intelligence was received on Saturday at New York from Hayti that the revolutionists had surprised and captured Port-au-Prince, and that Salnave had taken refuge at Fort Alexandre.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Allington, J. W.; to the Mission of North Woolwich.
Alloway, J. W.; Chaplain to the Infirmary, Leicester.
Arbuthnot, R. K.; Vicar of Semperingham, Lincolnshire.
Banks, Edward; Vicar of Charlton, Salisbury.
Bott, S.; Curate of St. Matthew's, Brixton.
Bowman, Isaac; Chaplain of the City Infirmary.
Charlesworth, Samuel; Rector of Limehouse.
Churton, Ralph William; Honorary Canon in Rochester Cathedral.
Coventry, Gilbert G.; Rector of Woolstone, Cheltenham.
Dowman, C.; Rector of Kinnegagh.
Dutton, Frederick George; Vicar of Sherborne, Northleach.
Erskine, Thomas; Vicar of Speen, Newbury.
Fisher, C. J.; Curate of Dartford.
Greene, T. Huntley; Vicar of All Saints', Knightsbridge.
Grey, R. H.; Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Chester.
Harker, William; Vicar of Milton-next-Sittingbourne.
Harvey, Frederick Burn; Rector of Cheddington, Aylesbury.
Holt, C.; Curate of St. Saviour's, Herne-hill.
Jones, Evan Rhys; Rector of Llimpsfield, Godstone.
Kirkman, Joshua; Incumbent of the new Church of St. Stephen, Hampstead.
Morgan, J. B.; Curate of St. John-the-Baptist's, Gloucester.
Scott, J. R.; Curate of Jonesborough.
Thompson, F.; Rector and Prebend of Edermine.
Thompson, George T.; Curate of Docking, Norfolk.
Wilson, W. R.; Vicar of St. Thomas's, Sutton Crosshills, Keighley.
Winter, J.; Rector of Tarrington, Hereford.

Lord Arthur Hervey, the New Bishop of Bath and Wells (whose portrait is given at page 45), was enthroned in the cathedral at Wells, on Wednesday, with the customary ceremonial. The right rev. prelate will hold a general ordination to-morrow (Sunday).

The Bishop of Chester consecrated the Church of St. John-the-Evangelist, Ravenhead, St. Helen's, on St. John's Day, the 27th ult., being the thirty-six church consecrated by him since he entered on his diocese in the autumn of 1865.

The first of the year's special services under the dome of St. Paul's was held on Sunday evening, when the Bishop of London preached to an immense congregation. These services will be continued until Easter Day.

At the annual general meeting of the subscribers to the Llandaff Diocesan Church Choral Association, held on Tuesday, at the Cardiff Townhall, the Lord Bishop of Llandaff in the chair, it was arranged that a festival of the English choirs should take place in Llandaff Cathedral on Wednesday, July 20.

The foundation-stone of St. Saviour's Church, Battersea Park, was laid, on Tuesday, by Mr. H. S. Thornton. The edifice will be situated in the midst of a very poor district, comprising 8000 souls. The Archdeacon of Surrey delivered the address at the ceremony, and was followed by the Vicar of Battersea.

The Bishop of London, yesterday week, consecrated the new Church of St. Stephen, at Hampstead. It consists of a nave with six bays, supported by elegant Mansfield-stone pillars, intersected by a tower, and terminated at the east end by a polygonal apse. The ladies of the neighbourhood had tastefully decorated the interior with evergreens and flowers.

The new peal of bells for Worcester Cathedral, which has been cast at a cost of £3000, raised by public subscription, through the exertions of the Rev. R. Cattley, one of the Minor Canons of the cathedral, having last week been raised to their destination in the tower of the cathedral, the first peal was rung on Saturday last to welcome the new year. The bells (twelve in number) are very musical. Messrs. Taylor, of Loughborough, were the founders. A clock is shortly to be placed in the tower of the cathedral, to keep Greenwich time.

The consecration of the new parish church of St. John the Baptist, at Croydon, was celebrated, on Wednesday, by the Bishop of London, when, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, the new building was well filled by the residents in the district and by a large number of the local clergy. It has been reconstructed from drawings by Mr. G. G. Scott. The design of the new edifice is in harmony with the original building, the object of the architect having been to preserve as much of the architectural detail thereof as possible. The style is Perpendicular. The whole work has been admirably executed by the contractors, Messrs. Dove Brothers. The total cost will be about £28,000.

Thursday being the Festival of the Epiphany, there was a full choral service, consisting of Morning Prayer and the Ante-Communion Office, at the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, when a curious practice of mediæval origin was observed. After the reading of the sentence at the offertory, "Let your light so shine before men," while the organ played, two members of her Majesty's household, wearing the Royal livery, descended from the Royal pew and advanced to the altar rails preceded by an usher, where they presented to one of the two officiating clergymen (the Rev. James Garden and the Rev. Thomas Belmore) a red bag, edged with gold lace or braid, which was received in an offertory basin, and then reverently placed it on the altar. This bag or purse was understood to contain a Queen's offering of gold, frankincense, and myrrh, in commemoration of the gifts of the Magi to the Infant Saviour.

On Thursday week the Bishop of Exeter was entertained at a banquet in the ancient Guildhall of the city, at which many representative men belonging to the diocese were present. In reply to the toast of his health, which was very warmly received, Dr. Temple expressed his deep sense of the cordiality of the greeting which all classes of the population had prepared for him in Exeter. He was grateful for the sympathy and the support which had already been extended to him, and whatever his political opinions might be, he assured them that he should never be what was commonly called a Political Bishop.—About 3000 people assembled in the cathedral on Sunday afternoon, it having been announced that Bishop Temple was to occupy the pulpit. The sacred edifice was literally crammed, and a large number of persons could not obtain admission. The Bishop selected for his discourse the First Epistle General of John iii. 2:—"Beloved, now are we the sons of God; and it doth not yet appear what we shall be; but we know that when He shall appear we shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as He is." The sermon was listened to throughout with marked attention.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge has given notice that the election of a Hulsean Lecturer will be held on Feb. 15. Any candidate is eligible for the office who is thirty years of age or upwards, and in holy orders, and a Master of Arts or of some higher degree in the University of Cambridge. Candidates are requested to send their names to the Vice-Chancellor on or before Feb. 7. The Vice-Chancellor has given notice that the subject for the Burney prize essay for the present year is "The Influence of the Phœnicians on the Political, Social, and Religious Relations of the Children of Israel." Any graduate of the University may be a candidate for the prize who is not of more than three years' standing from admission to his first degree; and the essays are to be sent in to the Vice-Chancellor on or before Nov. 12.

The School of Magdalen College, Oxford, had an unusual share of the honours awarded by University Examiners last Term. Out of its five candidates for honours Mr. Hill, Scholar of Queen's, and Mr. Kendall, Exhibitioner of Merton, were placed respectively in the first and second class of the moderators' classical list; Mr. Hicks, Demy of Magdalen, gained a first class in natural science; Mr. Hill, Exhibitioner of Exeter, a second class in law and modern history; Mr. Harrison, postmaster of Merton, a first class in the moderators' mathematical list. Earlier in the term three open scholarships had fallen to the school, making a total of six in the year just ended.

The Rev. James Stephen Hodson, D.D. of Merton College, Oxford, late Rector of the Academy of Edinburgh, has been appointed Head Master of Bradfield College, in the room of the Rev. Henry Hayman, the newly-elected Head Master of Rugby. Dr. Hodson graduated in first-class classical honours in 1837.

The speech day of Boston Grammar School was held on Tuesday, the 21st ult. The speeches consisted of selections from Shakspeare, Sheridan, Molière, and Euripides. The prizes were then distributed by the chairman of the trustees. To those who remember the state of decay into which this school had fallen in 1850 its success under the régime of the Rev. G. E. Pattenden, B.D., its present Head Master, is very surprising. The honours obtained since 1860 were presented to the visitors in a tabular form, with the programme of the speeches. They include the Latin essay at Cambridge, the Boden University Scholarship at Oxford, several open scholarships at both Universities, and five Indian Civil Service appointments. Several of the old pupils are now filling prominent positions in India, at the Bar, &c. This year the honours have been in advance of previous ones. Three former pupils were in the Cambridge Classical Tripos, one of whom, Mr. Roberts, of Caius, was sixth in the first class, and two others in the second class. At Oxford another, Mr. Jeans, of Pembroke, obtained a first class in Moderations, and two have gained Indian Civil Service appointments. Of the junior boys, several of whom have passed the Oxford local examination this year, one obtained a first class. At the present time, when so much attention has been drawn to our grammar schools, this list of honours deserves notice, as showing how nearly some of our best grammar schools approach in quality of education and University success to the great public schools. Certainly few schools of a similar size have gained so many distinctions as Boston has.

THE REVENUE.

	The Year ended Dec. 31, 1869.			Quarter ended Dec. 31, 1869.		
	Revenue	Increase	Decrease	Revenue	Increase	Decrease
Customs...	£ 22,073,000	—	£ 413,000	£ 5,740,000	—	£ 258,000
Excise ...	20,739,000	525,000	—	5,452,000	21,000	—
Stamps ...	9,365,000	191,000	—	2,155,000	—	62,000
Taxes ...	2,774,000	—	703,000	565,000	—	692,000
Property Tax	7,531,000	—	883,000	643,000	—	1,375,000
Post Office ...	4,700,000	140,000	—	1,180,000	30,000	—
Crown Lands	363,000	4,000	—	113,000	1,000	—
Miscellaneous	3,170,374	—	6,303	650,702	—	212,393
Totals ...	70,715,374	860,000	2,005,303	16,531,702	52,000	2,509,393
		Net Decrease.	£1,145,303		Net Decrease.	£2,547,393

WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in thirteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Saturday, Jan. 1:—

In London the births of 2309 children (1205 boys and 1104 girls) were registered last week. In the corresponding weeks of ten years (1859-68) the average number, corrected for increase of population, is 2093.

The deaths registered in London during the week were 1996. It was the fifty-seventh week of the year, and the average number of deaths for that week is, with a correction for increase of population, 1675. The deaths in the present return exceed by 321 the estimated amount, and are 639 higher than the number recorded in the preceding week.

The births and deaths are considerably in excess of the numbers recorded in the preceding week, which is probably due to an accumulation of cases not then registered on account of the Christmas holidays.

The number of deaths recorded in the last two weeks, when compared with the corrected average of the corresponding weeks of ten years, 1859-68, only exhibits an excess on each week of 55 above the calculated amount. The deaths registered last week from zymotic diseases were 438, the corrected average number being 359. Seven deaths from smallpox, 59 from measles, 159 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 57 from whooping-cough, 12 from typhus fever, 18 from enteric fever, 21 from simple continued fever, and 22 from diarrhoea were registered. Two hundred and seven deaths from phthisis, 305 from bronchitis, and 120 from pneumonia were recorded last week. The deaths of 4 persons who were killed by horses or vehicles in the streets were recorded.

During the year 1869 the deaths of 192 persons who were killed by horses or vehicles in the streets were registered. Ten persons were killed by horses, 6 by carriages, 18 by omnibuses, 26 by cabs, 58 by vans or waggons, 3 by drays, and 70 by carts. One person was killed by a fire-engine.

Last week 4833 births and 4202 deaths were registered in London and in thirteen other large towns of the United Kingdom. The annual rate of mortality was 33 per 1000 persons living. The annual rate of mortality last week was 33 per 1000 in London, 34 in Edinburgh, and 28 in Dublin; 39 in Bristol, 35 in Birmingham, 34 in Liverpool, 39 in Manchester, 40 in Salford, 37 in Sheffield, 27 in Bradford, 30 in Leeds, 30 in Hull, 25 in Newcastle-on-Tyne, and 37 in Glasgow.

The rate in Berlin during the seven days ending the 23rd ult. was 28 per 1000; and in Vienna 27 per 1000 during the week ending the 25th ult.

It is proposed to erect a statue to the memory of Lord Clive at Trinchinopoly.

Some of the Clare Islanders, having picked up a cask of oil at sea, met in a house at Cape Clear to divide the spoil. The fluid became ignited, and set the house on fire, burning three persons to death. The building was destroyed, and of eighteen occupants at the time of the accident three only escaped uninjured.

An International Exhibition of home and foreign products of art and industry is to be opened in the city of Cordova, in the Argentine Republic, on Oct. 15 next. Particulars may be obtained from Messrs. J. M. Johnson and Sons, of Castle-street, Holborn.

The following telegram has been received in London from Havannah:—"Céspedes has left the island. The Revolutionary New York Junta publishes a manifesto urging the insurgents to lay down their arms. 1500 surrendered at Tunas." Through the French Atlantic cable we learn that the Cuban Junta at New York deny the truth of this report.

The *Musican* gives the official specification of the grand organ of the Royal Albert Hall of Arts and Sciences, South Kensington, now in course of construction by Mr. Henry Willis, of Camden Town. The organ, when completed will be one of the finest and most magnificent in the kingdom. It is to have four manuals and a pedal clavier. The pedal will have 21 stops, the choir organ 20, the great organ 25, the swell 25, and the solo organ 20; in all, 111 stops.

The International Commission for reforming the jurisdiction of the Consular Courts in Egypt has elected a committee, consisting of the English, Austrian, French, and Italian representatives. Nubar Pacha has been appointed president. The committee has accepted as the basis of its deliberations a system of three courts of justice, to be established at Alexandria, Cairo, and another place. A court of appeal is to be fixed at Alexandria, and a court of last appeal at Cairo. European judges will be appointed for five years, and paid by the Egyptian Government.

The office of Librarian to her Majesty, vacant by the death of the late Mr. Woodward, has, we understand, been conferred upon Mr. Richard Rivington Holmes, of the M.S. Department of the British Museum. Mr. Holmes is the second son of the late John Holmes, Esq., assistant keeper of MSS. in the Museum, and entered that institution in 1854, shortly after the death of his father. He accompanied the Abyssinian expedition in the capacity of archaeologist, and brought back a large collection of MSS. and miscellaneous objects of interest, as well as a number of sketches taken by himself and presented to her Majesty. He is distinguished by his attainments in paleography and archaeology, and is a highly-accomplished artist.

THE NEW BISHOP OF CARLISLE.

The Right Rev. Harvey Goodwin, D.D., the new Bishop of Carlisle, has during the last eleven years held the Deanery of Ely. He is in the fifty-second year of his age, having been born in 1818, at King's Lynn, in Norfolk; and he is a near relative of Mr. Charles Wycliffe Goodwin, known for his erudition as a student of legal and historical antiquities. Harvey Goodwin was educated privately in his boyhood, but entered Caius College, Cambridge, in 1836, and graduated of that University in 1840, when he was second wrangler and Smith's prizeman. He was afterwards elected Fellow and Tutor of his college, and, having taken orders, held the Incumbency of St. Edward's Church, Cambridge, from 1848 to 1858; also holding the Hulsean lectureship in the University during part of that time. He is the author of some mathematical treatises, as well as of many religious and theological works, including his share in the replies to "Essays and Reviews." He was appointed to be Dean of Ely, by the Government of Lord Derby, in 1858.

The portrait of Bishop Goodwin is engraved from a photograph by Mason and Co., Old Bond-street.

WRECK OF THE GORGONE.

The scene of the fatal wreck of the French steam-corvette Gorgone is represented below. The ill-fated vessel, commanded by Lieutenant T. Mage, and having a crew of 121 hands, was bound for Cherbourg from a port in Spain. On the night of Dec. 18 it is supposed that the Gorgone, much damaged by the hurricane then blowing, was endeavouring to make Brest, when, owing to the stormy nature of the weather and the darkness of the night, she mistook the entrance to that port and struck on the "Pierres Noires" to the S.E. of Ushant, or upon the "parquet" to the east of Toulinguet. Wherever the disaster occurred, however, the ship must soon have gone to pieces, for all hands were lost. The first intimation of her loss which the naval authorities received was the coming ashore of a number of the tarpaulin hats used in the French navy, with the name of the ship stamped upon them. Two steamers were sent out, but after



THE RIGHT REV. HARVEY GOODWIN, D.D., BISHOP OF CARLISLE.

a three-days' cruise they returned to Brest without finding any trace of the ill-fated ship beyond a few planks with her name on. The greatest part of the debris went ashore between Toulinguet and the "Tas de Pois," a chain of rocks depicted to the right of our Engraving—the sketch for which was taken by a correspondent, who was on board the coastguard cutter searching for any bodies which might be floating about. The concluding words of the log of the Gorgone, since fished up, form a touching finish to this sad tale of the sea:—"We have struggled on to the end. Impossible to save the ship; there is a large leak. I put my trust in God."

"GOOD-NIGHT!"

A very sweet, simple, unaffected feeling pervades this admirably-painted little picture of a humble incident of every-day life on our coasts. A fisherman is starting in his smack for the customary night's fishing. His pretty young wife, with her little one, has come down to the jetty to see him off. As the light wind fills the sail, and the boat glides from the beach, the sturdy husband and father shouts lustily and heartily a fond "Good-night!" to those with whom his heart is steadfastly anchored on shore. The responsive adieu of wife and child is less loud but not less affectionate, the wife's love finding more endearing expression in the waving of the little hand of their darling boy. The last thing to be described will be those two figures, with the halo of evening light playing about them, and the memory of them will cheer the long and silent watch under moon and stars. The effect represented is perfectly attuned to the sentiment of the parting. There is no shade of doubt or fear, for there is no portent of danger. The mellow evening sunlight which suffuses the sky, and is reflected (very truthfully) from the dancing waves, the young moon, and the soft clouds which scarcely veil its faint crescent—all presage a still night and a safe return. It is due to Mr. A. C. Stannus, the rising young artist who painted this picture, to add that, if he redeems the promise of this and other recent works, he will be far better known ere long.

The picture is in the Winter Exhibition at the Old Bond-street Gallery.



SCENE OF THE WRECK OF THE GORGONE, FRENCH MAN-OF-WAR.



MIDNIGHT MASS AT THE MADELEINE, PARIS, ON CHRISTMAS EVE.



RAILWAY THROUGH THE THAMES TUNNEL.

SEE PAGE 50.

BIRTHS.

On the 31st ult., at Beaufort-gardens, S.W., Viscountess Harberton, of a son.
On the 5th inst., at Beaupre, Glamorganshire, the wife of Major Bassett, of a daughter.
On the 3rd ult., at Meerut, N.W.P. India, the wife of Surgeon R. Pringle, M.D., of H.M. Bengal Army, of a son.
On the 2nd inst., at Redley Bank, Burnley, the wife of William Robinson, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 5th inst., at the parish church, St. George's-in-the-East, by the Rev. J. M. Vaughan, Incumbent of St. John the Evangelist, Commercial-road East, brother-in-law of the bride, John William Kay, Esq. M.R.C.S., to Ellen, daughter of the late E. Landells, Esq. No cards.
On the 4th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Alfred Whitehead, Incumbent of St. Mary's, Ramsgate, brother-in-law of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Edward Buckmaster, brother of the bride, Henry Blythe Hammond, Esq., of Ramsgate, son of George Hammond, Esq., J.P. of Deal, to Marian, youngest daughter of the late William Buckmaster, Esq., of Kensington. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 31st ult., at Belvedere, Clevedon, Horatia, widow of the late Henry William Mason, Esq., of Beel House, Amersham, in the county of Bucks, and niece of the late Admiral Lord Nelson, aged 63.
On the 1st inst., at Forres-place, East India Dock-road, after a long and painful illness, borne with Christian fortitude, James Seife, Esq., in his 73rd year. Friends at a distance please accept this intimation.

*. The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 15.

SUNDAY, Jan. 9.—First Sunday after Epiphany. Moon's first quarter, 9.2 p.m. Divine service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 9.45 a.m.; Rev. William H. Brookfield, M.A., Preacher at the Rolls Chapel; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Dr. Hesse. Special Evening Service, 7 p.m., the Dean of Lichfield. Chapel Royal, St. James's, morning, Rev. Sir John C. Seymour, Canon of Gloucester.
MONDAY, 10.—Commencement of the New Penny Postal system, 1840. The Metropolitan (Underground) Railway opened, 1833. Meeting: Royal Geographical Society (at Royal Institution), 8.30 p.m.
TUESDAY, 11.—Louis Francis Roubiliac, the sculptor, died, 1762. Hilary Term begins. Meetings: Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m.; Ethnological Society, 8 p.m.; Photographic Society, 8 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, 12.—The first London "Middle Class" School established, 1866. The Aeronautical Society founded, 1836. Meetings: Literary Fund, 3 p.m.; Geological, Graphic, Royal Microscopical, and Photographic Societies, 8 p.m.; British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m.
THURSDAY, 13.—St. Hilary, Bishop and Confessor. The Royal Institution, London, Chartered, 1800. Cambridge Lent Term begins. Meetings: London Institution Lecture, 7 p.m. (Mr. Macfarren on Music); Royal Academy Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. Coe on Painting); Inventors' Institute, 7.30 p.m.; Mathematical Society, 3 p.m.; Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.; Royal and Zoological Societies, 8.30 p.m.
FRIDAY, 14.—Fallure of the plot of Orsini and others to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon III., 1858. Oxford Lent Term begins. Meetings: Royal Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.; Quakers Club, 8 p.m.; Architectural Association, 8 p.m.
SATURDAY, 15.—King Henry VIII. assumed the title of "on earth supreme head of the Church of England," 1535. Royal Horticultural Society Promenade, 2 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 15.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 43	7 5	7 23	8 53	9 22	10 33	11 43

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE

KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	
1870.									
Dec.									
25	30.117	34.6	29.0	82	1	19.0	41.2	WNW. WSW. SW.	452
26	29.844	37.7	25.0	63	9	30.0	40.7	S. SSW.	523
27	29.513	40.5	40.3	99	10	37.1	45.4	SSW.	234
28	29.387	45.7	43.6	93	8	40.3	49.0	SW. S. SSW.	...
29	29.668	47.1	43.2	87	5	42.3	48.9	S. SSW.	...
30	29.815	47.4	43.8	88	5	44.2	50.2	SSW. WSW.	310
Jan.								SSW.	262
1						43.6	50.1		279

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.130	29.983	29.580	29.330	29.545	29.617	29.775
Temperature of Air	33.3	38.0	41.5	44.4	46.9	47.1	48.0
Temperature of Evaporation	...	33.4	40.9	44.4	46.3	46.3	46.3
Direction of Wind	...	WNW.	S.	SSW.	SW.	S.	SSW.

POSTAGE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

THE ORDINARY NUMBER—A SHEET AND A HALF.

AT HOME.

Copies bearing the impressed stamp (which must be exposed to view) circulate free through the Post Office for fifteen days from the date of publication to all parts of the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands; unless addressed to persons living within three miles of the place where they are posted, when they become liable to a postage of one penny each, which must be prepaid by affixing a postage-stamp.

Unstamped copies ought to have Two penny postage-stamps affixed to each.

FOR FOREIGN PARTS.

The impressed stamp is of no service for copies which are to be sent abroad; these must have postage-stamps affixed to them according to the following rates:—

Africa, West Coast of—One Stamp	Germany—Two Stamps. Thin paper
Alexandria (via Southampton—1d.) Thin	Holland (via Belgium—1 Stamp (a) Thin
(via Marseilles—2d.) paper	(via France—2 Stamps) paper
Australia (via Southampton—One Stamp	India (via Southampton—2 Stamps) Thin
(via Marseilles—Three Stamps)	Italy—Two Stamps. Thin paper
Brazil—One Stamp	Mexico—One Stamp (a)
Canada—One Stamp	New Zealand—One Stamp
Cape of Good Hope—One Stamp	Norway (via France—2 Stamps (a) Thin
(via Southampton—Two Stamps)	Spain—Two Stamps. Thin paper
China (via Marseilles—Three Stamps)	Sweden (via France—1 Stamp (a) Thin
Constantinople—Two Stamps. Thin paper	Switzerland—Two Stamps. Thin paper
Denmark (via France—1 Stamp (a) Thin	United States—One Stamp. Thin paper
(via Belgium—3 Stamps) paper	West Indies—One Stamp
Egypt—Two Stamps. Thin paper	
France—One Stamp. Thin paper	

The letter (a) denotes that an additional charge is made on delivery.
An edition is printed on thin paper for foreign postage.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION OF CABINET PICTURES by British and Foreign Artists, is NOW OPEN, at the FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall-mall, from Half-past Nine till Five o'clock. Admission, 1s. Catalogues, 6d.

OLD BOND-STREET GALLERY.—The WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES in Oil and Water Colours is now open. Admission, 1s. Catalogues, 6d. Open at Nine. JAMES W. BENSON, Hon. Sec.

GUSTAVE DORE.—DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, including ROSSINI, TITIAN, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, &c. Daily, at the New Gallery, from Ten till Five. Gas at dusk. Admission, 1s.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY is CLOSED, for REMOVAL OF THE COLLECTION TO SOUTH KENSINGTON. Due Notices of the Reopening will be given. By order, GEORGE SOHMEY.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES by the MEMBERS is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission, 1s. Gas on dark days. WILLIAM GALLWEY, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. FOURTH WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES. NOW OPEN Daily from Nine till Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogues, 6d. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

WEDNESDAY NEXT.—LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—The Second Concert on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at Eight o'clock. Artists:—Madame Sherrington, Madame Anna Jewell, and Mdlle. Liebart, Madame Patey, and Miss Julia Elton; Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Santley. Pianoforte, Madame Arabella Goddard. The Orpheus Glee Union, under the direction of Mr. W. J. Fielding. Conductor, Mr. J. L. Hatton. Stalls, 6s.; Family Tickets (to admit four), 21s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; and Gallery and Orchestra, 1s. Tickets to be had of Austin, St. James's Hall; Chappell and Co., New Bond-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co., Chapside; Hays, Royal Exchange-buildings and Boosey and Co., Holier-street.

JAN. 14.—MADAME SAINTON-DOLBY'S Last Concert OF ENGLISH BALLAD MUSIC will take place at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, JAN. 14 (to commence at Eight o'clock precisely), being the last English Ballad Concert that will be given by her in London prior to her final farewell of the public at her Concert in June next. Vocalists:—Madames Edith Wynne, Rita, Elena Angeli, and Sainton-Dolby; M.M. Cummings, Byron, Maybrick, and Lewis Thomas. Solo Pianoforte, Miss Agnes Zimmermann. Solo Violoncello, Signor Piatti. Accompanist, Mr. Thonless. Mr. Joseph Barnby's Choir (numbering 300 voices) will also appear, under the direction of Mr. Joseph Barnby. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Area and Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; Messrs. Keith, Prowse, and Co., Chapside; Mr. Alfred Hays, 1, Royal Exchange-buildings; Novello, Ewer, and Co., 1, Berners-street, W.; and 3s. Poultry, E.C.; Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall; and of Madame Sainton-Dolby, at her residence, 71, Gloucester-place, Hyde Park, W.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL. On MONDAY NEXT, JAN. 10, the Programme will include Beethoven's Septet; Beethoven's Quartet in E. Op. 18, No. 1, for Strings; Mendelssohn's Sonata in D major, for Piano and Violoncello; and Friedmann Bach's Fantasia for Piano alone. Executants:—Madame Arabella Goddard, M.M. Straus, L. Ries, Zerbini, Pape, Wendland, Hutchings, Reynolds, and Piatti. Vocalist—Mr. Santley. Conductor—Mr. Benedict. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Programmes and Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL. Conductor, Sir Michael Costa. On FRIDAY NEXT, JAN. 14, Haydn's CREDO, and Mr. Santley, Vocalist and Chorus, on the usual complete scale of these performances, will consist of 700 Performers. Tickets, 3s., 6s., and Stalls, 10s. 6d., now ready, at the Society's Office, No. 6, Exeter Hall, North. On FRIDAY, JAN. 21, Mendelssohn's ELIJAH. Principal Vocalists:—Madame Sinico, Mrs. Sidney Smith, Madame Sainton-Dolby, Miss Julia Elton, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. G. T. Carter, Mr. C. Henry, and Mr. Santley. Tickets as above.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED in AGES AGO, in which Miss Fanny Holland, Mr. E. Connell, and Mr. Arthur Cecil will appear: with COX AND BOX (212th time). Every Evening, except Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday, at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

MR. KENNEDY, the Celebrated SCOTTISH VOCALIST, will make his first Appearance in London since his Tour in America, Canada, and California, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, for Three Entertainments only, FRIDAY, 14, Monday, 17, and Tuesday, 18, JANUARY. Pianoforte, Miss Kennedy.

THE ORIGINAL COMPANY OF CHRISTY MINSTRELS that came to this country in 1857 has been permanently located at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, London, for some years past. This company still retains in its numbers all the original members (now surviving) who first introduced the popularly ment into England in 1857. THEY WILL PERFORM OUT OF LONDON under any circumstances whatsoever. No other Minstrel Troupe in existence possesses a single individual member of this world-famed band. The performances of the Original Christy Minstrels are exclusively confined to the St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, all the year round. Proprietors, Messrs. G. W. Moore and Frederick Burgess. General Manager, Mr. FREDERICK BURGESS.

THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS' CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S FESTIVAL, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, has again proved the greatest and most sterling success of the season. In the week commencing Boxing Day, Dec. 27, terminating Saturday, Jan. 1, upwards of Thirty-nine Thousand Persons paid for admission to the series of Twelve Performances given in that week. Even with this enormous return some thousands were turned away, owing to the crowded condition of the Hall. For verification of this fact see "Times," "Telegraph," "Standard," "Daily News," "Morning Post," "Lloyd's," "Weekly Times," "Reynolds's," "Sunday Times," and "Weekly Dispatch."

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—EVERY NIGHT at Eight; Wednesdays and Saturdays, Three and Eight. All the Year Round. The Charming Entertainment of the Original and only recognised CHRISTY MINSTRELS, which has attracted densely crowded audiences to this Hall eight, and often ten, times in each week for five consecutive years, an instance of popularity altogether unprecedented in the history of the great company is now permanently increased to forty Performers. Fauteuils, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets and Places at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; Keith and Prowse, Chapside; Alfred Hays, Royal Exchange; and at the Hall from 9 a.m. Doors open for Day Performance, 2.30; for Evening Performance, 7.30.—Messrs. G. W. Moore and Frederick Burgess, Proprietors.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. B. Chatterton.—Notice: Notwithstanding the great success of this pantomime, the public is respectfully informed that after Saturday, Feb. 23, arrangements have been made for entire change of performances, therefore, to prevent disappointment, an early application for seats is earnestly requested.—ON MONDAY EVENING, the celebrated Drury Lane Comic Christmas Annual, entitled BEAUTY AND THE BEAST; or, Harlequin and Old Mother Bunch. Written by E. L. Blanchard; with extensive scenery and elaborate effects by William Beverley. Characters in the opening by Misses Jessie Vokes, Victoria Vokes, Rosina Vokes, Kate Sankey, Hudsphet, and Harriet Covey. Messrs. Fred Vokes, Brittain Wright, W. Fawdon, Vokes, and F. Moreland. In the Harlequinade: Clowns, H. Boleno and Little Rowella; Pantaloon, Paul Herring and J. Morris; Harlequins, S. Saville and W. Fawdon Vokes; Columbine, Messrs. Grosvenor and Jessie Vokes; Harlequina, Miss Pettit Barry and his performing Pony. The Celebrated M. J. Family. The Smallest Brass Band in the World, by the members of the Tyler Family. Preceded by, each Evening, a New Farce, entitled I'M NOT MYSELF AT ALL.—MORNING PERFORMANCES OF THE PANTOMIME EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, at Two o'clock.—Musical Director, Mr. W. C. Levey. Ballet Master, Mr. John Cornack. Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling. Doors open at Half-past six, commence at Seven. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—MONDAY, Jan. 10, and during the week, the new and greatly successful Comedy, NEW MEN AND OLD ACRES. Characters by Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Chippendale, Howe, Rogers, Miss Robertson, Mrs. Chippendale, &c.

HOLBORN THEATRE.—Barry Sullivan, Sole Lessee and Manager.—Every Evening, THE BATH ROAD; at 7.45. Lovell's celebrated Play of LOVE'S SACRIFICE.—Barry Sullivan, Messrs. George Honey, J. C. Cowper, Lin Bayne, &c.; Mrs. Herman Vezin, Miss Bignold, &c.; and STATE SECRETS.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Lessee and Manageress, Mrs. John Wood.—Every Evening, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.—Misses Herbert Henrade, Larkin, and Sallie Turner; Messrs. Mark Smith, Barton Hill, J. G. Shore, A. W. Young, Gaston Murray, and Lionel Broke. After which, New Burlesque LA BELLE SAUVAGE.—Mrs. John Wood. To conclude with A HAPPY PAIR.

LYCEUM THEATRE will OPEN, SATURDAY, JAN. 22, under the management of the Brothers Mansell. Entirely Redeckered by McIntosh. Opera-Bouffé, in English, entitled CHILPERIC, by Hervé, in which the Composer will sustain one of the principal characters; and an Entirely Original Comedy-Drama, in Two Acts, CORRUPT PRACTICES, by F. A. Marshall.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS, Holborn. The Wonderful EQUESTRIAN MONKEYS EVERY EVENING, and the Scenes in the Arena, by the largest and most brilliant Company of Equestrians and Gymnasts ever brought together. Open at Seven; commence at 7.30.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS, Holborn. Deafening applause and the most profound sensation caused by Mons. Poirrier, whose evolutions on Three Flying Bars surpass belief. His increased Somersaults, Pirouettes, and Terrible Feights by entitle him to the name he has justly earned—VICTOR OF THE GREATEST GYMNAST OF THE DAY.

RE-ENGAGEMENT OF THE MONKEYS.—Much disappointment having been expressed at the withdrawal of the Equestrian Monkeys at the festive season, the Proprietors of the ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS have much pleasure in announcing that they have, at an enormous outlay, induced M. Olivier to sure in announcing that they have, at an enormous outlay, induced M. Olivier to therefore Perform at Every Morning and Evening Performance during January.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS, Holborn. Tremendous reception and unquestioned success of the C. C. C. CHRISTY MINSTRELS. The great Harry Matthews, Prince of Comedians; W. Matthews, the irresistible "bones"; and the finest choir of tenors, baritones, and basses ever brought together. The only troupe that has been honoured by a command to appear before the Prince and Princess of Wales. This arrangement in no way interferes with the "Scenes in the Circle," which form Parts I. and III. of the entertainment.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS, Holborn. During January there will be MORNING PERFORMANCES EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, Commencing at Half-past Two. Seats may be Booked at once.

NEW NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. JACK THE GIANT-KILLER; or, Harlequin and the Seven Champions. Every Evening, at Seven. Scenery by Mr. Richard Douglass. Morning Performances every Monday and Thursday at Half-past Twelve. Children half price.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1870.

Italy has a Divine Comedy, which, could Vesuvius and Etna volley answering fires over the Peninsula, and leave it a vast Pompeii, would survive until the extinction of human language. But the Comedy of Divines, now being enacted in the Eternal City, is one which not only Rome, but indignant Italy herself will be glad to forget, unless indeed it prove the harbinger of a mighty change, and an ecclesiastical cataclysm.

No word of disrespect for the office which is regarded with awe and affection by hundreds of millions, or for the good old man who holds it, and believes himself labouring for the best interests of his Church, can be penned by Christians or gentlemen. But, regarding authority in Rome merely as an Executive, to be spoken of as an abstraction, it may be permitted to borrow a famous saying, "Foolish men,

you do not even understand your own foolish business!" From the opening of the so-called Ecumenical Council to the present time, we have read of nothing but a series of blunders. We do not look at the affair from a Protestant point of view. If we did so, it is possible that we might be tempted into more hilarious treatment of the case than we have any intention of adopting. Catholics themselves are compelled to express their regret at unadvised proceedings, and though they are naturally and becomingly reticent on the subject, the general feeling is that a wrong estimate was formed in Rome of the character of the Council, and that men shut up in a small and vicious circle had made no adequate allowance for the advance of intelligence among the Catholic Hierarchy. The Hebrew prophet was sent for that he might curse the enemies of a Sovereign, and, behold, he "blessed them many times." The recalcitrant prelates of the Council have not proceeded to the length of blessing the foes of Rome, but they refuse to share in his curses, and they decline to anoint him by a new title.

That the Pope should resolutely ignore all the teaching of revolutions is not to be much wondered at, though there was a time when he knew better, and sought to extricate himself from the meshes of priestcraft. Those days are gone, and it would be curious to know in what way they are now reflected on by a once Liberal Pope. We do not say that it was possible for him to carry out the views which he held when he succeeded to the Holy Chair. He is more logical now than he was then, if he really sees the impossibility of alliance between the Papacy and progress. But it is somewhat strange that, as a man of the world, not without some keen instincts and some humour, Pius IX. should have had no clearer insight into the fitness of things than he has shown in his management of his Council. He must have passed the boundaries of thought which limit the mass of the faithful, and he must know that the world is reasonably clear-sighted. He must know that a mere aggregation of titled priests may be called a Council, or whatsoever it may please him to call it, but that it does not represent to the Church or to society the idea which gave vitality and power to the Councils of the old days. Also, he must know that, let the theory of spiritual equality among priests of the same rank have what force it may, nothing can induce men to rank on the same level the half-civilised Bishops of uncivilised regions, and the picturesque but not cultivated Patriarchs (who are described as if they wanted to make sumptuary bargains) with the refined, independent, and highly-educated ecclesiastics of France and Germany, ornaments of the Church, and "powers" among men. His Bishops may "argue in platoons," but there are champions whose leadership is worth a whole regiment of hierarchs, and those champions do not for the most part wear the colours of Rome, and the Church and the world have eyes to see, and do see.

The French clergy, if they persevere in their present course, will cover themselves with honour and will nobly maintain the position of the Gallican Church. That Church may care little for the applause of heretics, in a matter of churchmanship, but cannot be indifferent to the opinion of a nation of freemen, when the question is one of freedom. England does not forget, if the Pope does, that in the assembly of 1682 the French clergy stood by their King, another Louis, against the Pope, and issued declarations which year by year were more and more decidedly in favour of the throne. The articles of that assembly have been regarded as the manifesto of the Gallican Church, and one of them is aimed directly at the very dogma the promulgation of which was held to be the great object of the Ecumenical Council now sitting. The temporal power is independent of the spiritual, a Council is superior to the Pope, the usages of the Gallican Church are inviolable, and "Even in questions of faith the decision of the Pope is subject to amendment, so long as it has not received the assent of the Church." Readers of history know by what influences, among them, curiously enough, the anti-Gallican attitude of the Protestants of the time, finally enabled Innocent XII. to extort a recantation of these declarations in order to obtain spiritual advantages thought to be necessary to the clergy, but the doctrines remained dear to the French heart, and we may say the unrecognised base of operations by the French Church. Now, those doctrines crop up again, and with unabated vitality, and we may be allowed to doubt whether there is anything that Pius IX. can offer to France that will induce her Hierarchy to abase itself from its attitude of independence.

Of course the word has gone forth to discredit all reports furnished from Rome by Protestant or French or German writers at this time. The faithful are told to believe that heretics are entirely in the dark, and that all are working together for good, in the most harmonious manner, and that the Council will end in a glory for the Pope and a blessing for the Church. This we all expected to be told, and we receive the assertion for what it is worth. That there is much darkness, of an artificial kind, thrown over the doings of the Jesuits and those whom they control, is true enough, and it is part of the business of the Comedy of Divines. But every now and then come bursts of light, of rather a lurid sort, and they disclose a scene of intrigue, contention, tyranny, and revolt. We need not the masterly letters of English correspondents, who are supplied—when is not the English correspondent supplied?—with the best of information, better than that in the possession of three-fourths of the Council, to assure us that the Jesuits are floundering, and that the Council is a mistake. The documents issued by his Holiness are proofs enough. Our readers are not likely to disbelieve the accounts furnished by the accomplished correspondents whom English enterprise has placed in Rome, and who have intimate relations with high-placed Catholics who desire that the whole truth should be known: there are many such, and they serve the true interests of their Church by preventing her from being served by mystifications and inventions. The

Council is as well comprehended in London as in the Vatican itself, and possibly the latter does not study the English newspapers in vain. Things will not, cannot, be allowed to go on in their present course, and it is very likely that some kind of compromise will be effected, which will enable the Pope to effect a coup-d'état which it will be agreed to call a success. But *heri lethalis arundo*—the Council is wounded to the death, and let what outburst of coloured fires there may attend its great "situation," a failure in the sight of a world audience is this Comedy of Divines.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Osborne House.

On New-Year's Day the Prince of Leiningen visited her Majesty, and remained to luncheon. The Queen gave presents to all the servants of the household at Osborne, for whom Christmas-trees had been prepared in the steward's room and the servants' hall. Her Majesty, accompanied by Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, proceeded to the rooms at six o'clock in the evening, where the servants were assembled, and distributed the gifts, assisted by the Princes and Princesses.

On Sunday the Queen, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louisa, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service at Whippingham church. The Rev. George Prothero and the Rev. Robinson Duckworth officiated, and administered the sacrament of the Holy Communion.

The Queen, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, has taken daily walks and drives around the neighbourhood of Osborne.

Prince Christian passes much of his time shooting over the Royal preserves. On Tuesday his Royal Highness passed the day shooting with Sir John Simeon at Swainston.

The Dean of Westminster and Lady Augusta Stanley arrived at Osborne on Tuesday, on a visit to the Queen.

The Right, Hon. E. Cardwell and the Rev. George and Mrs. Prothero have had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

The Hon. Harriet Phipps has succeeded the Hon. Horatia Stopford as Maid of Honour in Waiting to the Queen. The Hon. Horatia Stopford remained on a visit.

Lieutenant-General F. H. Seymour and Colonel Ponsonby have succeeded Lord Charles Fitzroy and Colonel Du Plat as Equerries in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Arthur Lord Wrottesley to be one of the Lords in Waiting in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of George Augustus Constantine, Marquis of Normanby, appointed Captain of her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms.

Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein has appointed Captain the Hon. Charles George Cornwallis Eliot, Cornwall Rangers, late of the Grenadier Guards, to be an Equerry to his Royal Highness.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE QUEEN'S NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS.

The Queen's New-Years gifts to the poor of the parishes of St. John, New Windsor, Holy Trinity, and Clewer were publicly distributed in the corn market beneath the Townhall, Windsor, on New-Year's Day, in the presence of the Rev. H. J. Ellison, Vicar of Windsor, Mr. Heale (on behalf of the Queen), clerk of the kitchen at Windsor Castle; Mr. Moore, and other gentlemen. The church bells were rung during the presentation. The weight of the beef distributed was 3318 lb. The weight of the joints varied from 7 lb. to 3 lb. The coals weighed 1191 cwt., and were distributed in quantities of 3 cwt. to 1 cwt. The recipients numbered 784. The value of the gifts was £180. The Queen also gives £100 to the Royal Clothing Club at Windsor.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales remained the guests of the Earl and Countess of Leicester, at Holkham Hall, until New-Year's Day. The Prince, during his visit, had excellent sport shooting. The Princess took frequent drives, both in carriage and sledge. Her Royal Highness also visited the fine old church dedicated to St. Withburga, which is built on an artificial hill thrown up by the Saxons. It was restored at a cost of £10,000. A ball was given by the Earl and Countess of Leicester, on New-Year's Eve, in honour of their Royal visitors.

The Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, drove from Holkham to Gunton Hall, the residence of Lord Suffield, who has placed it at the disposal of their Royal Highnesses. Princess Louisa, Princess Victoria, and Princess Maud of Wales arrived via Norwich, at Gunton Hall, on New-Year's Eve, from Marlborough House.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess of Wales attended Divine service at the church in Gunton Park.

The Duke of Cambridge arrived at Gunton Hall, on Monday, on a visit to their Royal Highnesses. The Prince and Princess are also entertaining a select circle of guests. The Prince, with his visitors, commenced shooting on Monday over the excellent preserves of Lord Suffield. The Princess takes daily drives.

The Prince has sent to the inmates of the West Norfolk and Lynn Hospital, of which his Royal Highness is patron, a handsome present of game.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke of Edinburgh, at Calcutta, was invested by the Viceroy, on Dec. 30, with the rank of Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India. An encampment was formed, and the ceremony was held in the Viceroy's durbar tent. There was a procession of the members of the order wearing the complete insignia and bearing banners. The ceremony was brilliantly attended, and the display was magnificent. The Duke has been everywhere cordially received in India.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

Prince Arthur opened the new curling-rink of the Caledonia Curling Club, in Mountain-street, Montreal, on Dec. 17. The Prince, upon his arrival in the rink, was addressed by the president of the club and presented by him with "curling-stones and besom." The stones bore the following inscription, on a silver shield:—"To H.R.H. Prince Arthur, from the Montreal Caledonia Curling Club, Dec. 15, 1869." The besom was especially made for the occasion; the handle was curled maple, the top black walnut. The Prince afterwards joined in a game.

His Excellency the Swedish Minister and Baroness Hochschild have returned to town from visiting Viscount and Viscountess Holmesdale, at Linton Park, Kent.

The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland and Lady Mary Primrose have left town on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, at Hatfield House, Herts.

Earl and Countess De Grey have left town to join the circle assembled at Gunton Hall, Norfolk, on a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The Earl and Countess of Kimberley have given a ball at Kimberley Hall, Norfolk, in celebration of Lord Wodehouse attaining his majority.

Earl and Countess Percy have arrived at Northumberland House from Alnwick Castle.

The Earl and Countess of Yarborough have arrived at Lily Hill, their residence at Bracknell, from visiting the Earl and Countess of Carylfoot at Elton Hall.

The Earl and Countess of Carnarvon have left town for Devonshire.

Countess Cowley and Lady Feodorowna Wellesley have arrived in Albemarle-street from Draycott Park, Wilts.

The Earl of Chesterfield left town on Monday for Bretby.

The Earl of Rosebery has gone on a visit to Sir Ivor and Lady Cornelia Guest at Canford House, Dorsetshire.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Marchioness of Westminster will distribute the prizes to the Queen's (Westminster) Rifles in Westminster Hall, this evening.

Sir C. W. Dilke and Sir H. Hoare, the members for Chelsea, addressed their constituents on Monday evening, and received a vote of confidence.

The pauperism of the metropolis last week showed a total of 152,792, against 143,703 in the corresponding week of the previous year, and 123,269 in 1866.

Since the prorogation of Parliament great alterations, and in many respects improvements, have been made in the interior approaches to both Houses of Parliament.

The appeal of Field Marshal Sir J. F. Burgoyne, G.C.B., for the purchase of the barracks and augmentation of the endowment fund of the corps of Commissionaires has produced £2246 16s. 5d.

The Poor-Law Board have commissioned Mr. Montague Bere, Q.C., to hold an inquiry at St. Pancras relative to charges which the guardians of that parish have made against their medical officer.

The British Museum has received two remarkable stone statues from Easter Island, in the Pacific, which exhibit on the back markings like that of the crescent and triangle, so common in the sculptured stones of Scotland.

On Tuesday morning the junction of the Midland (Metropolitan Extension) Railway at Kentish Town with the Hampstead and Tottenham Junction Railway was opened for goods traffic. The line will shortly be open for passenger traffic.

At the evening meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday next, in the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street, the following papers will be read:—1. Visit of the Society's Envoy to the Opening of the Suez Canal; by Lord Houghton. 2. Letter of Mr. G. W. Hayward, on Central Asia and the Pamir Steppe.

A range of warehouses, known as the Blackfriars Bonded Wharf, were destroyed by fire last Friday night. In twenty minutes seven land and two river steam-engines were at work, and prevented the fire from extending to some adjacent storehouses containing several thousand gallons of oil.

Mr. James Decarle Sowerby having retired from the office of secretary of the Royal Botanic Society, Mr. William Sowerby, who has filled the post of assistant secretary for several years, has been appointed his successor. Mr. Sowerby, sen., was nominated secretary in 1839, and was one of the founders of the society. Mr. T. Don has been made superintendent of the society's gardens.

Mr. Haywood, the engineer to the City Corporation, has suggested the formation of two new streets—the first in a direct line between the point at which Commercial-street and Leman-street meet, in Whitechapel, and the Holborn Viaduct; the second beginning at the same point as the first, and cutting through to a spot on Little Tower-hill, between the Tower and St. Katharine Docks.

Mr. Lowe, accompanied by the heads of the Record Commission, visited the Record Office on Thursday morning, where they minutely inspected this important public department. The inspection is said to have been undertaken with a view of reducing the cost of the institution and of increasing the public facility in opening the "search-room" at night for the benefit of the public.

Another University club is projected. The *Guardian* says it is to be called the Allied Universities Club, and the head-quarters are at 12, Grafton-street, Piccadilly. According to the prospectus, it is established "for noblemen and gentlemen who are or have been members of a university, or are members of a recognised learned society;" and, "as it is a proprietary club, no pecuniary liability attaches to any of the members."

The Peabody Fund Trustees, having purchased the Magdalen Hospital, Blackfriars-road, on the site of which it is intended to build a block of memorial houses, have given the use of the present building to the guardians of St. Saviour's Union, free of charge, till April next, to relieve the three workhouses—St. Saviour's, St. Mary (Newington), and St. George the Martyr (Southwark)—during their present crowded state.

At a meeting of colonists, at the Cannon-street Hotel, on Wednesday, a series of resolutions was adopted affirming that, as the people of the colonies rendered allegiance to the Crown, they were entitled to the Constitutional rights of British subjects, and that to withhold any such rights would be a grave offence on the part of a British Minister. The importance of encouraging emigration to the colonies was also insisted upon, and a scheme for the formation of a national league for colonial purposes was agreed to.

A small public meeting took place on Wednesday night, at the parochial school-rooms, Liverpool-road, Islington, to consider the propriety of adopting the Public Libraries Act (1855) for the parish. The chair was taken by Mr. Savage, the local representative at the Metropolitan Board of Works. Mr. Lucraft moved a resolution for the adoption of the Act; and Mr. Smithies, the editor of the *British Workman*, seconded the motion. A stormy discussion ensued. The resolution was carried, there being seventy-six for and sixty-six against the motion.

A committee of volunteers, appointed from amongst those who attended the recent Liège fêtes, entertained at dinner, at St. James's Hall, on Tuesday, Mr. P. de Keyser, who acted as quartermaster for the volunteers at Liège, and presented him with a beautifully-embellished address, signed by over 300 volunteers. Mr. W. Dodd Cope, 15th Surrey Rifles, occupied the chair; and there were also present beside Mr. de Keyser, Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkinson, Macdonald, and Cochrane; M. Wich, the Belgian Vice-Consul; Captains Urquhart, Waller, and Graham.

Many changes have taken place at the South Kensington Museum recently, and certain classes have been rearranged and brought into a better state of arrangement for purposes of study. During Christmas week more than 51,000 persons visited the museum, which was open free from ten a.m. to ten p.m. daily—the average number of visitors in the corresponding week of former years being 22,794. The number of visitors during the year ending Dec. 31, 1869, was—morning, 768,765; evening, 274,839; making a total of 1,043,604, or 162,578 over that of the previous year.

Although the managers of the British and Colonial Emigration Fund have declined to amalgamate with kindred associations, the National and the Workmen's Emigration Aid Societies are about to make an effort to carry out some plan of combined action. At a meeting held at the Mansion House yesterday week it was resolved that a committee should be selected from the two latter organisations to confer upon the terms of the proposed amalgamation.

A crowded meeting, under the auspices of the Workmen's Emigration Aid Society, was held on Tuesday night, at Exeter Hall—Sir George Grey, late Governor of New Zealand, in the chair. The speeches were characterised by great earnestness, and the feeling in favour of a national system of emigration, supported by the Government, was very marked.

The post of Keeper of the Printed Books in the British Museum, vacant by the decease of the late Mr. Thomas Watts, has been conferred upon the senior assistant keeper, Mr. William Brenchley Rye. Mr. Rye entered the Museum in 1838, and became assistant keeper in April, 1857. The printed catalogue of the books in the Reading Room was prepared by him, and he has rendered many other services of great value to the Museum. He is known in the world of letters as the author of "England as Seen by Foreigners in the Days of Elizabeth and James I.," an erudite and at the same time very entertaining volume, comprising translations of the journals of the Dukes of Wirtemberg, and other distinguished foreign visitors of the period, with an introduction, copious notes, and etchings, by the author. He has also translated and edited De Soto's "Conquest of Florida" for the Hakluyt Society, and contributed an account of Royal visits to his native city, Rochester, to the "Archæologia Cantiana."

Lord Napier of Magdala has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

A writer has called attention to the fact that a large number of tradesmen of apparent respectability have, or permit in their underlings, the extremely objectionable practice of sending in a second time bills which have already been paid. The leading journal, in giving insertion to this communication, is forbearing enough to head it "Bad Bookkeeping." From information which I have been receiving for a good many years past, I am disinclined to think that the parties against whom complaint is made will think that it has been fitly labelled. It rather indicates good bookkeeping; not, perhaps, that slavish adherence to the forms honoured by accountants and complimented in the bankruptcy courts, but a high-art treatment of commercial transactions. Books and figures are surely not ends, but means; and he is but a weak creature who gets entangled in the meshes of his own red and blue lines, and is thus hindered of the possible gains of commerce. I am given to understand that the practice of recouping oneself for the losses occasioned by those who do not pay at all, by a double-barrelled attack upon those who can be made to pay twice over, is by no means exceptional. I will not pause to inquire whether there be not some savour or flavour of morality in the principle thus illustrated. A tradesman has a duty to his family, and that duty is to preserve his business from losses; a doctrine of averages comes into play, and he distributes his bad debts over society until they cease to be bad. There is a certain benevolence, too, in thus practically inculcating upon the class that has not had the advantage of being educated to the observance of commercial accuracy and rectitude the duty of looking after its own affairs, and taking due precautions against imposition. Be this as it may, I hear that what is called "Bad Bookkeeping" is largely and successfully practised; and especially that, when an article is paid for over the counter, and is not taken away by the purchaser, but is delivered by the trader, the chances are that the former hears of it again when sufficient time has elapsed to enable him to mislay the receipt, if he has one; and we all know what chance a non-trader has before a county-court jury. The hint given in the *Times* may slightly tend to check a process which, though defensible on the grounds I have assigned, has its compensating inconvenience to those who find it hard enough to pay once. I would fix it in the memory of such by two lines of poetry which have long remained in my own memory. When a second demand is made for a paid bill,

How sweet to think, on such a day,
We never cast receipts away!

It would be a highly convenient thing if the benevolent saints who concern themselves, by means of their relics, or otherwise, in curing the thousand ills to which the unsainted are liable, if, like other benefactors of mankind, they would advertise the cures which they undertake to perform. Here have I—here, I suppose, have thousands of my fellow-subjects—been living until Tuesday last in profound ignorance that there reposes in a church in Rome a certain Archbishop of Arles, named St. Trofimus, whose speciality is the curing the gout. In the *Standard* of that day, the Roman correspondent of the Conservative journal makes announcement of the fact; and, being himself (I am happy to infer) free from the disease which Horace Walpole calls a "remedy," somewhat merrily invites the attention of the afflicted to the remains of the Archbishop. "He jests at gout who never felt a twinge." All I desire to remark is that, if I had known sooner of the good St. Trofimus, I should have been spared the trouble of thus publicly answering a number of correspondents who have demanded whether there were really "Nothing in the Papers" at the opening of the New Year.

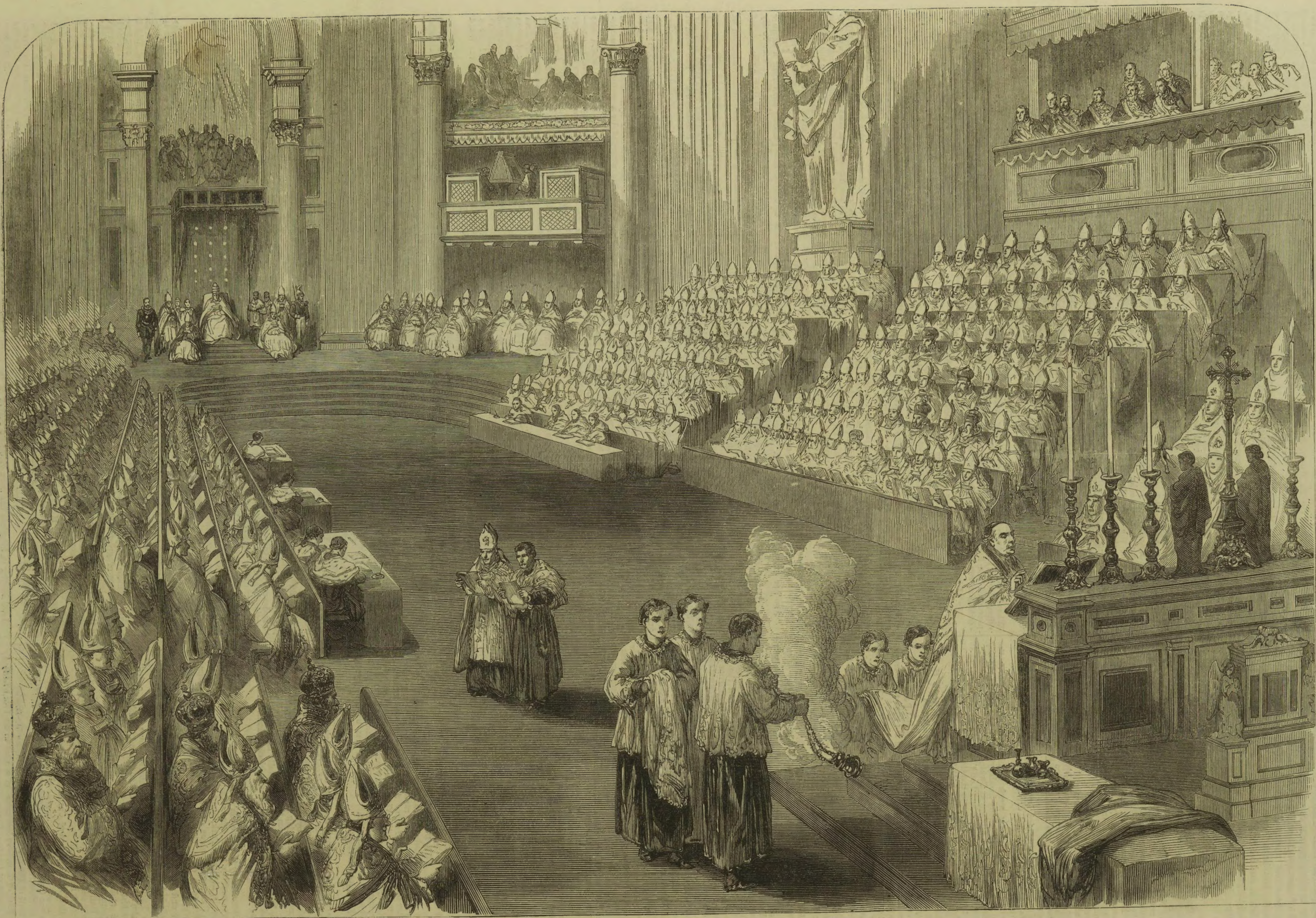
Few readers, and no mothers, have forgotten the abduction of Colonel Hickie's child by its nurse—the painful sensation caused by the act, and the hue and cry so promptly and efficaciously raised by the entire press. The infant was recovered after a period during which the sympathies of the households were more strongly exhibited than in any case in my recollection. The woman Elizabeth Barry, who stole the child, and whose miserable attempts to extenuate her crime became irritating through their helplessness, has just been tried at the Reading Quarter Sessions. Her defence, if so it may be called, was but a repetition of her old rambling and incoherent assertions. Of course, she cried profusely, according to rule; and herein, perhaps, displayed some sense, for she had possibly heard that at no distant date a similar hydraulic performance materially lightened a sentence awarded by a sentimental magistrate. I do not know, indeed, whether her exhibition of affliction did not produce a certain effect; for the sentence which she received will be thought an exceedingly merciful one—merciful, that is to say, to the heartless woman herself, if not to society, which demands protection against criminals of her class. She has fifteen months' imprisonment, with what is called hard labour, and she has already been three months in prison. The chairman of the sessions began by stating that a greater offence or a more iniquitous proceeding than hers could scarcely be imagined, and that the law had fixed seven years' penal servitude as the punishment for such crime. Then, as is usual after such prelude, he gave her much less than a quarter of what she was declared to deserve. It is to be hoped at least that she will be detained in gaol until her mild term shall have expired. But there is no saying what may not be done by what Artemus Ward called "a system of weeps."

The letters from "A Ballet Girl," complaining of the peril to which so many of her sisterhood are nightly condemned in order to furnish out the magnificent transformation scenes in the pantomimes, were, of course, not written by a ballet girl, but the assumption of her character was a perfectly legitimate and meritorious device for calling attention to a real grievance. As to putting a stop to the practice of hoisting young girls, secured to irons, to a height of forty or fifty feet, where, surrounded by fire, they

Wave the white arm, and point the pliant toe,

and supply the most popular feature in a magnificent spectacle—art being as much considered in the matter as in the introduction of a real watch into the picture of a church—that is impossible, and I think undesirable. In attacking or defending the business one would get into the same extraordinary muddle in which the champions and assailants of fox-hunting have managed to land themselves; but we have a right to ask, on the part of these poor little girls, that every conceivable precaution shall be taken for their safety. Possibly, to eight out of ten the ascent is a feat which they undertake in a very cheery spirit, and for a vigorous slim girl of eighteen, with no particular nerves, the affair has nothing formidable in it; but neither vigour nor courage will preserve the owner from the results of the carelessness of others. Mr. E. T. Smith, whose care for all the interests of his ballet is proverbial, has described as existing at his theatre a system of supervision which, if really carried out there and elsewhere, would leave nothing to be complained of.

Why the venerable author of the book on "Venders" should be marked out as the victim of what young ladies call "sells" it is hard to say. But Lord St. Leonards writes to say that he is perpetually being mystified through tradesmen, who apprise him that they have received orders in his Lordship's name—a set of bridal lockets of much costliness being one of the latest of those suggestions. One had thought that the day for this kind of hoax had gone by. At the best it was contemptible work; but perhaps there may have once or twice been a case in which some vulgar swaggerer of the Mr. Bunderby class has been tormented by hoaxers who have not committed any great wrong. But the feat is so easy and so low that one applies to it the censure of the sort that was applied to jesting quotations from the Bible, "a witty man despises them for their facility and a good man for their profanity." Nor, of all people, ought Lord St. Leonards to be the victim of coarse folly—an aged nobleman who did the State good service for many years, and who has retired to enjoy his well-earned leisure. One often, however, wastes indignation in such cases, the acts turning out to be the work of a person of distracted intellect; and I shall not be surprised to learn that such is the solution of these annoyances to a nobleman who can hardly have an enemy.



THE ECCLESIASTICAL COUNCIL AT ROME.

SEE PAGE 35.



"GOOD NIGHT," BY A. C. STANNUS.

SEE PAGE 36.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF OLD MASTERS.

The Exhibitions of Old Masters, held for so many years by the British Institution at the rooms at Pall-mall, which have so unaccountably been allowed to fall into other hands, have at length been recommenced under the auspices of the Royal Academy. The former exhibitions were originally considered as merely auxiliary to the spring exhibitions of works by living painters, the primary function of the British Institution being, as set forth in the first of its by-laws, "to encourage the talents of the artists of the United Kingdom." The spring exhibitions were, however, so notoriously mismanaged that in recent years they became of little service to British art. The summer exhibitions of old masters, on the contrary, maintained their value and attractiveness to the last, owing to the almost inexhaustible wealth or art-treasures in private hands in England.

As we have already announced, the credit of taking the first steps to renew the much-prized exhibitions of old masters is due to the Burlington Fine-Arts Club. A negotiation having this end in view was opened with the British Institution, the preliminary object being to effect an amalgamation between the two bodies. The negotiation was, however, broken off; whereupon the club applied to the Royal Academy for the use of its spacious new rooms during part of the winter season, in which they are left unoccupied, in order to organise the contemplated exhibition. The idea was well received by the Academy, but ultimately it wisely decided upon holding the exhibition on its own account. The recognised high official position of the Royal Academy gave it every advantage for realising the project, and all objections of rivalry between bodies of collectors and picture proprietors were set aside. Only the authorities of the National Gallery itself could be expected to hold an exhibition of the kind under circumstances better calculated to afford pleasure and profit. To successfully place the principal masterpieces in private galleries under the same roof with our national collection would afford to the student opportunities for making many instructive comparisons. But this will be impracticable till we get our new and greatly-enlarged National Gallery—wherein it is intended that loan collections shall find place.

The present selection at Burlington House has been made by a committee of the Royal Academy, of whom the acting members were Messrs. Watts, Leighton, Redgrave, and Cope, with Mr. Hart as secretary. The gathering has evidently been designed to be widely representative. There are samples of most of the greatest masters of the various schools, including our own; but there is no attempt at chronological arrangement or distribution of the works in schools. The early English masters are well illustrated, and the series is brought down to our own time in an extensive selection of works by the recently-deceased painters Leslie and Stanfield. Next to the British school, those of the Netherlands and Venice are most richly illustrated. As, for diverse reasons, can scarcely fail to be the case, the grand culmination of the Roman and Florentine schools, with the maturity of Raphael and Michael Angelo, is comparatively the most imperfectly represented. The whole collection is not numerous—comprising scarcely one fifth more items than formed the average number of the works in the British Institution exhibitions. Consequently, although many are of colossal dimensions, only six of the Royal Academy rooms are occupied, and in these the wall space is only covered sparingly, and at intervals. But doubtless no occasional display of old masters in this country ever before embraced so many works of high representative and historical importance. Some idea may be formed of the choice and priceless contents of those six rooms when we say that contributions have been drawn from the Royal collections, and the galleries of the Marquises of Westminster, Bute, and Salisbury, the Duke of Sutherland, the Earl of Suffolk, Lord Overstone and the trustees of the late Lord Taunton, Barons Meyer and Lionel and Sir Anthony de Rothschild, Sir W. Miles, Sir Henry Hoare, Sir W. W. Wynne; Mrs. Banks, of Kingston Lacy; Lady Eastlake; Messrs. Holford, Baring, Ruskin, Henry Seymour, and Layard, the collection belonging to the Royal Academy itself, &c.

To attempt adequate detailed examination of such an assemblage of masterpieces, or, indeed, anything more than cursory mention of the greatest attractions and rarities, would be obviously absurd within the narrow limits of our columns. Volumes might be, and indeed have been, written upon the endless points of connoisseurship, diversities of styles, school characteristics, relations to art-history, and so forth, illustrated in these noble examples. To many a large proportion are intimately familiar, and retained in the mind as standards for comparison. Those unacquainted with them we can only urge to seize a rare opportunity for storing the memory with impressions that will afford a source of perennial pleasure. Many instructive reflections will be suggested on mentally measuring the May show in the same rooms with these mighty efforts of the great of old. A sense of the littleness, the meanness, the garishness, of contemporary art can scarcely fail to make itself felt. We must, however, in fairness, always recollect that the summer exhibition of the Academy contains but the average outcome of a single year and a single school; whilst here we have the choicest products of four centuries, culled from all Europe and weeded by Time, with its incessant mutations and revisions of opinion. The vast size of Continental churches and convents, and of the halls and saloons of Italian palazzi, also accounts for the magnificent scale of many works.

In every collection of this kind the student appreciative of the highest qualities of art naturally commences his examination by tracing their development through the early Italian masters. The earliest illustration is afforded by a "Virgin and Child attended by Angels" (116), an important example of Pietro della Francesca. As the master of Perugino, and therefore the direct art-ancestor of Raphael, the work has special interest, and its grave and beautiful feeling distinctly partakes of the sentiment of the Umbrian school. The Lombard, A. Mantegna, and the Venetian, G. Bellini, reveal in early works here that approach to characteristics of early North European art which seems curiously to accord with the geographical position of the schools. To Mantegna is ascribed "A Christ on the Mount of Olives" (58) which is almost an exact replica of the picture attributed to G. Bellini in the National Gallery. Lady Eastlake's Mantegna, "The Virgin, Child, and St. John, with SS. Joachim and Anna" (56), has, besides the characteristic composition, a pensive tenderness seldom seen in the master's works. The G. Bellini (146) contributed by the same lady contains a most remarkable example of early landscape-painting, executed in colours as gemlike as those of the early Flemish. Peasants are peacefully at work cutting wood in an olive-grove, the foliage of which, glistening in pale gold sunlight, is picked out with marvellous patience. Out of the grove two assassins have rushed, and are perpetrating the murder of Peter Martyr in the foreground. "The Wise Men's Offerings" (63) belongs to the master's latest period.

Raphael is but poorly represented in the small predella picture (59) lent by Sir William Miles, which in the stilted limbs of the figures shows Peruginian influence unfavourably modified by contact with Pinturicchio. The late Lord Taunton's "Holy Family" (151), in tempera, has been taken from Ghirlandaio, and ascribed by recent authorities to his great pupil Michael Angelo. But we confess it impresses us far less on renewed inspection, and after making acquaintance with the finer "Entombment," the picture, also unfinished, in the National Gallery. The "Holy Family" differs considerably in handling, and the preparation of terra verde does not appear in the National Gallery picture, as it probably would in portions had both been by the same hand. Leonardo da Vinci, the third of this great triumvirate, is best represented.

Here is the Earl of Suffolk's "Vierge aux Rochers" (6), the original, probably, of the Louvre and other copies, or repliche, and in much better preservation. But although this picture has suffered little from restoration, there can be no doubt that it has blackened greatly, and that much of the colouring has been absorbed, or otherwise disappeared. Leonardo was in the habit, as we learn from the unfinished picture in the Uffizi, of commencing his work with a very dark underpainting; the consequence is, that in time the finishing painting sinks into or becomes abraded

from the ground. The red priming of some of the French painters explains in a similar manner the brick-like tone of their works. Nevertheless, the ideal beauty of the types, and the exquisite expressiveness of the heads, bear witness to the master's hand. Another and most important memorial of Leonardo is the copy (the size of the original) of the Last Supper, executed by his scholar, Marco d'Oggione, with the master's sanction. The head of Christ is traditionally—but we think questionably—attributed to Da Vinci himself. At all events, it does not recall the beauty of form or intensely pathetic expression in the original chalk study of the head exhibited at the British Institution some years back. This copy by Marco d'Oggione is the most authentic version of the Milan picture, now virtually destroyed. It was bought for £600 on the Continent by Sir Thomas Lawrence for the Royal Academy, in whose possession it still remains. The arrangement of the figures was traditional, not an invention of Leonardo's. A representation of the Last Supper usually occupied the wall facing the head of convent refectories where sat the Prior and Superiors. The monks occupied tables at the sides of the room, sitting only against the walls, the inner part of the room being left vacant for the serving brethren. Thus the picture completed the arrangement of the room, and this accounts for the Apostles being confined to one side of the table. Luini, the most eminent follower of Da Vinci, comes very near all that we can conceive of the master from the few and generally altered works by him remaining, in Mr. Layard's very sweet and beautiful "Virgin and Child" (62) and Lady Taunton's exquisitely lovely little head of "Narcissus" (113). The works of other followers and contemporaries of those three giants furnish further materials for estimating the greatest art of the period, as, for a single instance, the dry and positive but very noble group of "The Medici Family," by Sebastiano del Piombo.

The stately magnificence and passionate love of colour which distinguish the Venetian school find highest expression in an intensely lifelike half-length of a lady in a gorgeous satin dress, of an indescribably golden-crimson hue, by Titian, the property of the Marquis of Bute. Placed beside this, even the superb Paris Bordone in the National Gallery would, we should fancy, look crude and almost vulgar. Very fine, also—eminently distinguished by that majestic dignity of presence, which seems lost to modern male portraiture—is Mr. Ruskin's half-length of the Doge Gritti, which was rescued from the fire in the Doge's palace which destroyed so many chefs-d'œuvre. The nude female figure, with emblematical accessories, called "Omnia Vanitas" (74), has been injured, and seems to us scarcely worthy of the master. There is a large unfinished picture with numerous figures from Kingston Lacy which, as an example (probably) of the rare master Giorgione, and almost unknown to the public, is of extraordinary interest. The subject apparently answers in every respect to that of the Judgment of Solomon; but the children were never painted in, although figures in the foreground are in suitable attitudes for holding them. At first sight, Giorgione is not forcibly suggested as the painter—the colouring is in so unusual a key of silvery grey. Allowance must, however, be made for final glazings in accordance with the Venetian method; and, after prolonged examination, colour passages and characteristic traits are recognised, one after the other, till it is difficult to resist arriving at a conclusion which has the sanction of many competent judges. The picture came from the Marescalchi Collection, and it is certainly a work of great and novel beauty. Few better examples could be found in this country of Titoretto's Titanic grasp and power, his mastery of the nude figure in every variety of attitude, and his management of great masses of strongly-pronounced light and shade, than the great picture of "The Muses" (96), from Hampton Court. But artists will derive more pleasure from the glorious colouring and amazing spirit and decision of handling in an "Unfinished Sketch" (149), lent by Mr. Ruskin. With the mention of a Titianesque half-length of "St. Jerome" (16) by the little-known master Savoldo, and the scarcely-to-be-surpassed portrait by Moroni, called "Il Gentile Cavaliero" (64), we must conclude for the present, reserving the Spanish, Northern, and British schools for future notice.

The collection of paintings formed in Italy by Mr. Layard was lent by that gentleman, previous to leaving London for Madrid, for exhibition in one of the corridors overlooking the Horticultural Gardens, South Kensington. Besides pictures selected by the Royal Academy for its present exhibition, the collection contains examples of Bonifazio, Bellini, Cima da Conegliano, and other painters of the Venetian and Lombard schools. But of more peculiar interest are the fragments of early frescoes which have been saved from impending destruction in the churches and convents of Italy. Included are figures of St. Michael and other angels, from the famous fresco by Spinello Aretino at Arezzo; fragments of a fresco of the fourteenth century, by Lorenzetti; and a head from the destroyed wall-painting in the Carmine, Florence.

A few years back we bore testimony to the admirable execution and general fidelity of an extensive series of copies, by Mr. Wheelwright, after wall-paintings and pictures of high importance relatively to the history of Italian art. These valuable "Studies of Italian Art" are again placed on public view by Mr. George Redford in one of the galleries, South Kensington, near the Meyrick armour.

Mr. Hawkins's famous collection of satirical prints and drawings in the British Museum are in course of being re-catalogued by Mr. F. G. Stephens, with a vast number of additional references to and descriptions of prints and drawings of a cognate nature in other collections at the museum.

Mr. G. W. Reid, Keeper of the Prints at the British Museum, has compiled a complete catalogue of the works of Mr. George Cruikshank, which will shortly be published by Messrs. Bell and Daldy. The fertility of the veteran artist's genius may be estimated from the fact that the catalogue comprises no less than 4618 items.

Signor Tenerani, the Italian sculptor of European reputation, has recently died. He was born at Carrara, in 1798, but lived in Rome from an early age. He studied first under Canova, and afterwards was a pupil and fellow-worker of Thorvaldsen. When only twenty he commenced his beautiful statue of "Psyche with the Box of Pandora." Many of the churches of Italy possess statues from his chisel. A replica of the Psyche was exhibited in the London International Exhibition of 1862.

A monument in memory of Richard Coeur de Lion has been erected in the choir of Rouen Cathedral, and the heart of the "lion-hearted" has been placed in it.

Some swarms of bees, says the *Cosmos*, imported into Tahiti, have thriven exceedingly well. According to the latest intelligence, a ship freighted for San Francisco had taken on board about two tons of honey, the produce of bees in the valley of Fantana. A vessel from San Salvador had recently landed 150 other hives.

The Alpha, a well-appointed ship, is being dispatched from Liverpool by Messrs. Suter, McNeill, and Co., and Messrs. G. H. Fletcher and Co., of Liverpool, to Victoria, Vancouver Island. The Alpha has on board between twenty and thirty selected girls, who are to take situations as female servants when they arrive. A matron and steward have been engaged to attend to their interests during the voyage. The girls have been chosen from various parts of the country, and are all thoroughly respectable in character. The scheme is under the auspices of the Bishop of Victoria; and to meet the outlay connected with the voyage, outfit, &c., a sum of £500 was subscribed in the colony. For most of the girls situations are already provided.

At a county meeting, held at Newton, Lancashire, on Wednesday—under the presidency of the High Sheriff—it was decided to take immediate steps to commemorate the virtues and the worth of the late Lord Derby. The Lord Lieutenant, the High Sheriff, the members of the House of Lords connected with the county, and the county and borough members of Lancashire were appointed a committee, with power to add to their number, to carry out the objects of the meeting by organising local committees, collecting subscriptions, and deciding upon the form of the memorial. It was urged by Mr. Algernon Egerton and Mr. Hugh Birley, M.P., that the memorial should take the form of a convalescent hospital.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

Professor Tyndall began his second lecture on Light, on Thursday week, with illustrations of reflection by plane mirrors, demonstrating that the image is as far behind the mirror as the object is in front of it. He next exhibited the formation of images through small apertures, on the principle of the camera obscura. When the light of the electric lamp was projected through a fine hole pierced in a piece of tinfoil, an inverted image of the source of light appeared on the screen. The same effect was produced by a candle inclosed in a camera. The phenomena of shadows were next considered, and shown to be due to the rectilinear motion of light. The thin end of the flame of a paraffin lamp gave a sharp shadow of a rod, while the broad flame gave a penumbra or imperfect shadow. These facts the Professor applied to the explanation of eclipses. Proceeding next to consider the phenomena of refraction, he showed that when a portion of a beam of light entered a transparent substance, such as water, perpendicularly, it pursued a straight course through it; but when the incidence was oblique, the direction of the beam was changed or bent after it entered the substance—the amount of bending or refraction varying in different substances; and by means of diagrams the Professor pointed out the means of discerning the index of refraction, and further illustrated the principle by experiments. He next exhibited the action of a convex lens, explaining spherical aberration; and then concluded the lecture by illustrations of total reflection, including the exhibition of a jet of water descending from an orifice, which appeared like melted silver when illuminated by the electric light. The effects were varied by coloured glasses—red, green, and blue streams being produced.

Professor Tyndall, in his third lecture, given on Saturday last, resumed his illustrated explanations of the phenomena of refraction, and the way in which the index of refraction may be determined, water being selected as an example. He then proceeded to exhibit the interesting properties of convex (or converging) and concave (or diverging) lenses; and especially noticed the principal focus produced by a luminous beam falling on a convex lens parallel to the axis or centre of the lens, which has constituent rays brought to intersection at a point in the axis behind the lens; and he explained the use of convex lenses in the production of a magnified illuminated image of an object, projecting it upon a white screen, as is done in the magic lantern. Among the illustrations were the illuminated countenance of one of the audience, and beautiful photographs of clouds, glaciers, and icebergs. He next explained the construction of the solar microscope, and then (substituting the electric light for the sun) projected on the screen beautiful magnified images of some phenomena of crystallisation, including the formation of a lead-tree, due to the decomposition of a solution of the acetate of lead by an electric current. The human eye was the next topic, and the Professor showed, by means of models and diagrams, that it is a compound lens, consisting of three principal parts, the aqueous humour, held in front of the eye by the cornea (a transparent capsule, resembling a watch-glass), behind which, and in front of the crystalline lens, is the iris, surrounding the pupil; and then follow the lens and the vitreous humour, which forms the main body of the eye. The eye was described as a true camera-obscura, with refracting lenses, the retina playing the part of the ground glass in the ordinary camera. The apparatus by which the eye is enabled to adjust itself for different distances, and the way in which defective sight may be remedied by either convex or concave lenses employed in spectacles was fully explained and illustrated by conclusive experiments. The way, also, in which photographic pictures are produced was shown; and the lecture concluded with illustrations of the persistence of impressions of light on the retina, among which was an experiment devised by Sir John Herschel. When a beam of light from the electric lamp was rapidly crossed by a card, a cone of light was momentarily observed in the air, in a state of suspension, due to its retention by the eye after the card was removed. When the hand was employed, the cone was of a reddish colour.

Professor Tyndall began his fourth lecture, on Tuesday last, with an explanation of the construction of various optical instruments, illustrated by numerous experiments. He commented on the structural simplicity of the telescope with which Galileo discovered the satellites of Jupiter, which consisted merely of a convex lens (or object-glass), in the principal focus of which an inverted image of the object was formed, and a concave or divergent lens, which destroyed the convergence of the rays and caused them to enter the eye parallel. He also showed how the inversion of the object may be corrected by interposing between the eye another lens by which a second image is formed, inverted with respect to the first; and he briefly adverted to the modifications in the astronomical telescope and the opera-glass. The principle of the microscope was next considered, and the way in which its immense magnifying power is obtained. The Professor then proceeded to illustrate the action of prisms (wedgelike pieces of glass or hollow vessels of the same shape filled with a transparent liquid, which possess the property of permanently refracting a ray of light, by means of which Newton first unravelled the light of the sun, producing the solar spectrum, consisting of a series of vivid colours (red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet). By means of a magnificent spectrum (formed by two prisms containing bisulphate of carbon placed before the electric light) Professor Tyndall gave various experiments illustrating the doctrine of colours. He stated that colour is due to the extinction of certain of the constituents of white light within a body; the unabsorbed constituent returning to the eye and imparting to the object its colour. He showed that when certain colours are combined, white light is produced; these colours, of which red and green are examples, being termed complementary; and he also showed that a body placed in a light which it cannot transmit becomes black; thus, red became black when placed in the green of the spectrum. The image of the carbon-points of the lamp (the source of light) was gradually built up by the combination of the various colours of the spectrum in an ingenious manner. The remarkable effects of mono-chromatic light upon flowers, the face, &c., were also exhibited, as well as the rotating coloured disc, whereby Newton demonstrated that the combination of all the colours forms white. Professor Tyndall then adverted to the invisible rays at each end of the spectrum, those beyond the red, being heating rays, giving rise to "calorescence," and those beyond the violet end, possessing great chemical and physical power, causing "fluorescence." By employing a solution of iodine, he so sifted the beam of light as to intercept the luminous rays, while the non-luminous ultra-red rays were freely transmitted; and then, collecting the latter rays into a focus, he was thereby enabled to burn various combustible bodies, and heat platinum to redness. By an ingenious arrangement these non-luminous rays may be rendered visible. After showing how the invisible violet rays may be rendered visible, the Professor concluded his lecture by an experiment, illustrating the phenomenon termed "irradiation," or the augmentation of an optical image beyond its true size. When a very fine platinum wire was raised to a white heat by a voltaic current its diameter was apparently immensely increased.

Professor Tyndall began his fifth lecture, on Thursday last, with remarks on the analogies between the ear and the eye, the impressions upon the nerves in both cases having been demonstrated to be due to waves of the ether which fills all space and surrounds the atoms of all bodies. By means of vibrating tuning-forks he explained various phenomena of musical sounds—concord and discord; and showed, among other phenomena, how, when one system of waves is added to another, silence may be produced. Adverting then to light, he described the emission theory of Newton, who supposed light to consist of small particles shot with inconceivable rapidity by luminous bodies, fine enough to pass through the humours of the eye, and thus excite vision. This theory was long maintained, though at first impugned by the astronomer Huygens; but was finally refuted by the labours of the great Dr. Thomas Young, a professor in the Royal Institution, and of Augustin Fresnel, who maintained that light, as well as sound, is due to wave motion, and who succeeded in establishing the most perfect parallelism between optical and acoustic phenomena, and thereby much more satisfactorily accounting for the effects of reflection, refraction, &c., than can be done by the emission theory. This "undulatory theory" of light Professor Tyndall discussed at some

length, giving most beautiful illustrations. Among these was included the interference of light, in which darkness is produced by adding light to light. The beautiful phenomena termed "Newton's rings" were exhibited. That philosopher placed a lens of small curvature in contact with a plane surface of glass, a film of air existing between them. With a monochromatic light, red or blue, a series of bright and dark rings were obtained; but when white light was employed, a succession of circular bands of colour appeared. These phenomena were beautifully shown by the electric light. Among the other illustrations of interference were the coloured phenomena due to thin films or plates, produced by internal reflections and their accordance or discordance; of which the colours of the soap-bubble, tempered steel, turpentine or oil on water, and the flashing colours of insects are examples. Most gorgeous effects were produced from a large soap-bubble when the electric light was passed through it, condensed with a lens, and projected on a screen. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to illustrations of the phenomena of polarisation and double refraction. The Professor showed how a beam of light is polarised by reflection on glass at what is termed the polarising angle, as well as by refraction in Iceland spar and tourmaline.

MUSIC.

The temporary suspension of musical performances at Christmas has been speedily followed by the new year's commencement—first to break the silence having been the ballad concert of Mr. John Boosey, which took place at St. James's Hall, on Wednesday night, and is to be followed by three similar entertainments on the remaining Wednesdays of this month. At the concert now referred to the solo singers were Mesdames Sherrington, Anna Jewell, and Patey; Miss Julia Elton, Mdle. Liebhart, Mr. Montem Smith, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Patey. The programme consisted of a long selection of songs and ballads, mostly modern, with a few of the old school and several of more or less recent production. Among these last-named pieces was Mr. Arthur Sullivan's graceful serenade, "Birds in the night," a song ("Some other day") by Offenbach; another ("Half-mast high"), the last production of the recently-deceased lady known as "Claribel," and one of very analogous style, also by a lady composer, Mrs. A. Phillips. These were respectively (and of course well) sung by Madame Sherrington, Mdle. Liebhart, Miss Julia Elton, and Madame Patey; another so-called new song ("Remembered," by Miss Virginia Gabriel) having been expressively rendered by Mr. Montem Smith, who appeared instead of Mr. Vernon Rigby, in consequence of the illness of the latter gentleman. Many well-known English ballads were comprised in the programme, and several were encored, among those most vehemently re-demanded having been Dr. Boyce's "Hearts of Oak," finely declaimed by Mr. Santley. The compact and efficient choir known as the "Orpheus Glee Union" contributed several madrigals and part-songs; and Madame Arabella Goddard displayed her high and exceptional powers as a pianist in brilliant solos—Mr. Benedict's fantasia on themes from "Der Freischütz"—encored and replied to by giving Thalberg's arrangement of "The Last Rose of Summer"—and Weber's "Invitation to the Waltz." Mr. J. L. Hatton conducted and accompanied. The entertainment altogether seemed to give unmixed satisfaction to a large audience.

Yesterday (Friday) evening was to take place Madame Sainton-Dolby's concert of English music, the first of the only two concerts which this eminent vocalist will give in London previous to her farewell appearance and retirement in June next.

To-night (Saturday) is to be inaugurated the first of a series of weekly evening concerts at Exeter Hall, including orchestral performances and the engagement of eminent singers and solo instrumentalists. As addressed to the general public, at low prices, and apparently admitting but little of that *ad captandum* element which largely entered into the promenade concerts of the past, while also excluding that unrestrained freedom of motion which was a prominent feature therein, and which is destructive of all earnest attention, these concerts appear to promise well.

On Monday next the Popular Concerts will recommence, and on the following Saturday the Crystal Palace afternoon concerts will be resumed—so that music will soon be restored to its wonted activity.

Judging from the opinions which have reached us, Auber's new opera, "Un Rêve d'Amour" (recently produced at Paris), is likely to form somewhat of an anti-climax to his long and brilliant career. His previous work, "Le Premier Jour de Bonheur" (brought out in 1868) showed little if any sign of the age of its composer (then eighty-six); but a longer continuance of such marvellous power can scarcely be expected.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES FOR THE SICK AND POOR.

An entertainment was given, on Wednesday evening, at the Charing-cross Hospital to the patients. R. Few, Esq., one of the trustees and vice-presidents of the hospital, presided. Many governors and friends of the hospital, with their families, also attended. The board-room was tastefully decorated with evergreens, amongst which various appropriate mottoes and devices were placed. The entertainment was nominally that of a Christmas-tree; but it included much more than is usual on such occasions—music and singing being introduced between the distributions of presents to the patients. Those patients who were able to get to the board-room or to be carried there were present; and those who were too ill to attend had their presents carried to them, in the wards. The patients appeared to enjoy the entertainment most heartily. The music, by the Misses Alice and Marion Severn and Messrs. Montague Severn and Lovell Phillips, was very good. Altogether, the evening's amusement was a great success, and reflects much credit upon the chaplain of the hospital, who arranged it, and the ladies who assisted him in carrying it into effect.

The annual dinner to the boys of the training-ship Chichester, the boys of the Farm School and the London Refuge, and to the girls of Refuges, took place at the Refuge for Homeless Children, in Great Queen-street, on Tuesday. Mr. John McGregor, of "Rob Roy Canoe" fame, who is a particular patron of the society, took the chair. A number of ladies and gentlemen interested in the refuge were also present. A dinner of beef and plum-pudding was partaken of by five hundred boys and girls. Mr. Williams, the secretary, gave an account of the origin and progress of the society up to its present condition. The one special event of the institution at present was the extension of its usefulness to girls. Money was required for the enlargement and rebuilding of their refuges. The chairman distributed prizes for good conduct to boys of the Chichester and the Farm School, and to some maid-servants, who, having passed through the refuge, have obtained situations, and held them with credit. Addresses were delivered by the chairman and other gentlemen, and the proceedings concluded with the National Anthem.

The council of the Alexandra Institution for the Blind gave an entertainment, on Wednesday, to the inmates and dayworkers connected with their industrial homes, at their premises, Queen-square, Bloomsbury. The home for blind women and girls was opened in March last, where instruction is given in the use of the sewing-machine, brushmaking, knitting, &c.; and the home for blind men was opened in October for instruction in matmaking and brushmaking. In both these homes the inmates are provided with board and lodging in addition to their industrial training.

Five hundred poor children of the Lamb and Flag Ragged Schools were regaled, on Wednesday, with roast beef and plum-pudding. The dinner was served in the school-room, Clerkenwell-green, and was presided over by Sir William and Lady Bodkin, Mr. Judge Payne, the Rev. R. Maguire, and others interested in the welfare of the children. The proceedings, like others of a similar character that take place at this season of the year in different parts of London, deeply impressed one with sympathy for the unfortunate children.

A Christmas treat was given, on Tuesday, to the children suffering from hip disease, for whom the House of Relief, situated at 19, Queen-square, was established some three years ago. In addition to a substantial repast, the performance of a conjuror was made available for the recreation of the children.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Mr. Edmund Dease was elected on Tuesday, without opposition, for Queen's County.

The *North Wales Chronicle* reports that a silver-mine has been discovered at Nantlle, Carnarvonshire.

The statue of the late Prince Consort for the Albert memorial tower arrived in Belfast, from London, on Saturday last.

Burghley House, near Stamford, the seat of the Marquis of Exeter, has had a narrow escape from destruction by fire.

The Earl of Shrewsbury has sent £250 to the town clerk of Stafford for the relief of distress caused by the slackness of trade.

The foundation-stone of a mechanics' institution for Slaitthwaite was laid last Saturday by Mr. Hugh Mason, of Ashton-under-Lyne.

The coronership for the eastern part of the county of Berks has become vacant by the death of Mr. Rupert Clarke, Reading.

The Borough of Tynemouth Free Library was opened on Monday morning to readers.

Mr. Henry Bullar, Recorder of Poole, died suddenly, on Wednesday morning, at his residence, Basset Wood, near Southampton.

The Cornwall magistrates have decided that Dissenting ministers are not liable to pay toll on week days when going to officiate according to regular appointment.

Sir David Baxter, Bart., of Kilmarnock, has given £3000 towards the erection and endowment of an institution for the education of young ladies at Cupar-Fife.

A new public free library has been opened at Doncaster, in what was until very recently the building used by the Doncaster Free Grammar School.

Mr. Charles Dickens, the President of the Birmingham and Midland Institute, distributed the prizes and certificates to successful students, on Thursday evening, in the Townhall of that city.

The Manchester City Council, at the monthly meeting, on Wednesday, passed a resolution unanimously affirming the desirability of a national system of elementary compulsory education.

The county of Surrey possesses a fair share of endowed charities. A Parliamentary return shows that the gross annual income is £70,924, of which £26,943 is appropriated to education.

In reply to a deputation from the Edinburgh Town Council, on Tuesday, the Lord Advocate did not give any strong hope that an education bill for Scotland would be introduced next Session.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland will hold a levée at Dublin Castle on Feb. 1, at one o'clock; and his Excellency and Lady Spencer will hold a drawingroom at the castle on Feb. 2, at nine o'clock.

We learn from the *North British Mail* that the Glasgow Customs revenue for the past year amounted to £1,185,753, being a decrease of £166,493 as compared with 1868. The revenue for December alone shows a decrease of £37,970.

The rivers in the north of Yorkshire have been in a state of high flood all the week, consequent on the melting of the snow on the moors and late rains. A large tract of country along the sides of all the rivers is submerged.

The magistrates at the East Riding Quarter Sessions, on Tuesday, rejected a motion, brought forward by Lord Herries, for the appointment of a Roman Catholic Chaplain to the Beverley House of Correction, at a salary of £20 per year.

Mr. Alderman Frost, of Chester, has presented to the working men of that city, for use as a clubhouse, the premises formerly occupied as the public offices. The club was opened on Saturday, when a vote of thanks was adopted to the donor.

At the Surrey Sessions, on Wednesday, Mr. Penrhyn, who has for some time acted as deputy, was appointed Chairman, in the room of Sir T. Tilson, who, after many years' service, has retired. Mr. Adams, of Croydon, was appointed Deputy Chairman.

In testimony of the services of Sir William Heathcote as a magistrate of Hants, as well as of the high esteem in which he is held, his portrait, painted by public subscription, has been hung in the grand jury chamber at Winchester, and the formal presentation took place at a meeting of the county magistrates on Monday.

On Tuesday Lord William Lennox gave a lecture on Wellington, at the Portland Hall, Southsea, in aid of the funds of the Young Men's Christian Association. Vice-Admiral Sir James Hope, G.C.B., occupied the chair. His Lordship repeated the lecture at Plymouth the following day; and at Devonport on Thursday.

During the prevalence of a dense fog on Dartmoor yesterday week two convicts eluded the vigilance of the warders and made their escape from the grounds adjacent to the prisons. After running four miles one was captured by the superintendent of the guard, and the other was found hiding between two rocks.

The inhabitants of Wellington, in Somersetshire, have subscribed for a portrait of one of the oldest residents of that town, Dr. Bridge, who has been in practice there upwards of half a century. The portrait, which has been painted by Mr. Sydney Hodges, was, last week, presented to Dr. Bridge, on behalf of the subscribers, by E. A. Sanford, Esq., of Nynehead Court.

A medical correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald* reports the death, at Govan, of a woman who completed her 103rd year on the "shortest day," and till within a few days of her death, which took place last Friday, was able to go about as hale and hearty as many who have not lived half her years. She was twice married, but survived all her family.

The East Lancashire Union of Institutions, it appears, from the report just issued, comprises twenty institutions and evening schools, containing 3000 scholars. Thirty-two science classes and four art-classes have been established in connection with the union, whilst several other science classes in the district owe their origin indirectly to the union.

As an instance of the false returns of income which are sometimes made to the Income Tax Commissioners, the *Sunderland Times* states that in a recent claim for compensation against the Corporation of that town an attempt was made to show that the clear profits of the claimant were £700 a year, although he had returned his profits for assessment to the income tax at £100 a year.

The Birmingham Town Council has resolved to purchase land in the south part of the town, near Moseley, for a public park and recreation-ground. The cost of the land will be £4000. The council has also resolved to oppose the bills for the construction of tramways, as street traffic, which they consider is under their control, would, in their opinion, be interfered with.

The inauguration of Mr. Edward Purdon as Lord Mayor of Dublin for the year 1870 took place last Saturday. Mr. French gave notice that on July 1 he should move that Alderman James William Mackey, J.P., be nominated Lord Mayor for the year 1871.—Mr. William Hegarty was installed as Mayor of Cork on the same day, this being his second year of office, and received the thanks of the Council for his conduct during the past year.

The military prison at Fort Clarence, on the Borstal-road, Rochester, will cease to be occupied as a prison before the end of the financial year. It is not known to what purpose the fort and extensive buildings connected with it will be applied. Major H. Edwards has been the Governor of this prison for some years, and he and the staff of officers will receive pensions on the abolition of their offices.

The *Glasgow Citizen* announces the death of Lieutenant Donald Campbell, the claimant of the Breadalbane Peerage, which claim, it states, will still be prosecuted by his brother in virtue of an alleged descent from the eldest son of the first Earl. Deceased, who had risen from the ranks of the 57th Foot, earned his commission during the Peninsular War, at the conclusion of which his battalion was disbanded, and himself placed on half pay.

An Education Conference for Wales will meet on the 25th and 26th inst., at Aberystwith. Corporations are invited to send two delegates; churches and congregations, one. Mayors, ministers of religion, and everybody interested in education are invited to attend. The position and prospects of the "University College for Wales" will be discussed. The expediency of adopting measures for opening the college in October, 1870, will also be considered.

A splendid run with her Majesty's hounds was experienced on Tuesday. The meet was at Iwerleath, and the muster of sportsmen was over 200. The deer, "Yentley," was uncared on Fulmar-common, and went away at a rattling pace over Stoke-common; and, after a run of three hours and a half, was taken at St. Leonards, about two miles from Windover, being run down in the open. The pace throughout was extraordinarily fast, with only two checks during the run. Only twelve of the field were upon the take.

Delegates representing the skilled and other workmen of Leeds assembled last Saturday, on the invitation of the local trades council, in the Mechanics' Institute in that town, to take into consideration the present anxious position of the education question. Miners, cabinetmakers, brushmakers, and several other bodies of tradesmen, were represented by speakers; and the conference almost unanimously pledged themselves to support a free, unsectarian, and compulsory system of education.

During the year 1869 the number of emigrants who left Liverpool was 172,731, a larger total than had been witnessed since 1852. Of the whole number, 138,382 left for the United States, in the proportion of 57,320 English, 7231 Scotch, 29,056 Irish, and 44,775 foreigners. The comparative insignificance of the Irish figure is accounted for by the fact that the great majority of emigrants in that country sail from Irish ports.

A faction fight took place on the evening of the Rosscarbery fair, when a number of persons were seriously injured; one, a farmer, named Keohane, subsequently died from the effects of his wounds; and another man's life has been despaired of. Two men have been arrested.—Two policemen standing at a shop door in Askeaton, in the county of Limerick, yesterday week, were fired at from a cross street. One was mortally wounded; the other was shot in the arm.

On Wednesday week, at Didsbury, near Manchester, Mrs. Royle and her daughter were seated before the fire in the kitchen of a house in The Crescent, when the boiler of the range, having a feed-pipe communicating with a bath in the room above, exploded. The windows and doors were burst open, fragments of the boiler and brickwork were projected into the room, and part of the ceiling was brought down. Mrs. Royle was killed, and her daughter, about sixteen years of age, was much burnt and scalded. It is supposed that the cause of the explosion was that the water in the feed-pipe connected with the bath had frozen.—On the same day a boiler exploded at Bewick Main Colliery, near Newcastle, and half of it was carried a considerable distance into an adjacent field, where it was found deeply imbedded in the ground. Two men, Irvine and Ranson, were killed.

The annual report of the Sailors' Home at Dover states that the number of wrecked crews which have been received at the home since its foundation was 321, the number of sailors being upwards of 3000. The countries from which the vessels whose crews were relieved have come were:—United Kingdom, 189; French, 70; American, 5; Belgian, 4; Danish, 14; Norwegian, 20; Spanish, Swedish, Dutch, Italian, and Russian, 19. Only a small proportion of these vessels was wrecked in the immediate neighbourhood of Dover. They were landed from all parts of the Channel and the North Sea. No small number were picked up in the Atlantic Ocean, and were landed at Dover from the vessels that rendered them assistance. The endowment fund proposed by the directors in the last report has been well supported. One lady has given £500 towards it; and a legacy of £300, left by the late Mr. Edward Giles, will be added to it as soon as received.

Several wrecks, in most cases the names unknown, have occurred along the coast during the heavy gales of last week. Yesterday week the Edna, from Montreal, Firston master, struck on the rocks near Clonckilly. The master, with his wife and six men, were drowned. The rocket apparatus rescued fourteen persons the previous evening. A vessel went down off Ballycotton, and all lives were lost. At the same time and near the same place, a brig from Taganrog struck and went to pieces; the crew were saved by the life-boat.—One of the greatest storms that has visited Limerick for many years blew over that city last week. In the old town and adjacent to "Limerick Wall" there are numbers of old houses occupied by the poorest classes, and many of them have been wrecked by the gale, burying whole families in the ruins. Ten dead bodies have been recovered.

The new chamber of agriculture for Nottinghamshire was established, rules agreed to, and officers appointed, at a public meeting held on Saturday—Mr. George Storey, of Thorston, being chairman; Mr. G. Sanday, treasurer; and Mr. J. C. Nixon, of Thurland-street, Nottingham, the honorary secretary.—On Saturday, also, a preliminary public meeting was held at Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire, to consider the desirability of instituting a chamber of agriculture for those portions of the Isle of Ely, Norfolk, and Lincolnshire to which that important town forms a convenient centre. Mr. John Brown, of Coldham Hall, was called to the chair; the proposal to form a chamber was warmly received; and a large and influential provisional committee was appointed, with Mr. George J. Moore, of Elm House, Elm, Wisbeach, as honorary secretary pro tem., to prepare rules and to secure the co-operation of the landowners and principal occupiers of the district. The chamber will be formally established, rules passed, and officers appointed, at a public meeting which is to be convened for the 22nd inst.

An inquest on two boys, George and Benjamin Mathews, sons of Mr. John Mathews, steward to Mr. Alroyd, of Wollaton Hall, Nottingham, who were drowned while skating, was held yesterday week. The lads were on the ice with another boy, named John Clarke, no one else being near. "When the ice broke, letting them in," said Clarke, "I got a rail and pushed it to them. George (the elder) caught hold and I pulled him on the top of the ice, but Benjamin pulled him back. Again I did the same, but Benjamin would not leave go. I continued trying to get them out for a quarter of an hour, shouting for help all the time, but none came. At last George said he could hold out no longer, and he said, 'Good-by, Jack, I must go.' Both then went overhead, but they came up and began to pray—(here witness, the Coroner, and several of the jury became deeply affected)—and, having again said 'Good-by,' they sank. The bodies were got out half an hour afterwards quite dead." The Coroner commended the witness for the bravery he had shown, and the jury returned a verdict of "Accidentally drowned."

The nomination at Longford was held yesterday week. Mr. John Maxwell proposed and the Rev. J. Reynolds seconded Captain Greville-Nugent, a supporter of the Government. Messrs. Murtagh and Quin nominated Mr. John Martin, once editor of the *Irish Freeman*, and himself in 1848 a political convict. No one could make himself heard. The show of hands was in favour of Captain Greville-Nugent. There was great excitement, and the streets were paraded by mobs armed with bludgeons. There was a large force of military and police present. The Riot Act was twice read, and the mob was charged by the constabulary. The polling took place on Monday, and the official declaration gave Mr. Greville-Nugent 1491 votes, and Mr. Martin 432. There was rioting at Granard, and one man was dangerously wounded. The rival mobs attacked each other violently, and proceeded to a field to fight it out. The officer in command of the 40th Regiment declined to order his men to fire until called on the third time to do so by the resident magistrate. Only ten or twelve fired, evidently taking care not to hit any of the mob.

We hear from St. Petersburg that the Government Commission appointed to inspect the Charkof-Azov Railway have sanctioned the opening of the whole of the line, and passenger-trains will immediately commence running.

R A G U S A, D A L M A T I A.



VIEW FROM THE BORGI PILLE SUBURB.

Ragusa is a fortified seaport city of Dalmatia. It is partly inclosed by old walls, flanked by massive round towers, has a cathedral, a Gothic custom-house, a palace of the former rectors of the republic, a guard-house, barracks, a lyceum, and various other public schools, a lazaretto, and a theatre. The port, immediately south of the

city, is fitted only for small vessels. Its trade, once important, has greatly declined. Ragusa has suffered greatly from earthquakes. Our Engravings are from sketches by Lieutenant H. S. Sitwell, R.E. The pile of buildings, on a rock, in the centre of the first Illustration, is the barracks, the one on the right being

St. Angelo. These buildings are shown also in the second Engraving, near the foot of the town; while beyond it, on an islet, is Fort Maximilian. On the height, to the left, stands Fort Imperial; the circular fort in the centre is Minchetto; and crowning the hill above it is Fort Chakovitzza.



VIEW FROM THE ROAD BETWEEN RAGUSA AND GRAVOSO.

THE NEW BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS.

The Right Rev. Lord Arthur Charles Hervey, who was consecrated Bishop of Bath and Wells on the 21st ult., and enthroned on Wednesday last, has been Archdeacon of Sudbury, residing at Bury St. Edmund's for some years past, and Rector of the parishes of Ickworth and Horningsheath, in Suffolk. He is fourth son of Frederick William, fifth Earl and first Marquis of Bristol, who died in 1859; the elder brother of Lord Arthur Hervey is, therefore, the present Marquis of Bristol; and the family seat is at Ickworth. As a scholar and theologian the new Bishop is well known in the world of literature, being a First Classman in Classics of his University—Cambridge, and the author of several works of remarkable merit in divinity. His latest publication on "Principles at Stake" is a masterly exposure of the Ritualistic school. He has shown much painstaking industry in his work on the Genealogies of the New Testament, in his sermons before the University of Cambridge, and in his contributions to Dr. Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," which were more abundant than those of any other of the scholars and divines employed in the compilation of that work. The soundness of his views on the most important articles of the Christian faith, his devotion as a parish priest, and his energy and skill as an Archdeacon in setting on foot and directing organisation for the promotion of Church work are recognised by the clergy of Suffolk. His genial spirit and unassuming kindness of manner have won the esteem of his fellow-townsmen. The Bury Athenæum not only owes to Lord Arthur its establishment, but probably its existence also at the present time. He has there delivered a series of lectures on historical subjects, this being his favourite line of study, with its allied philosophy and the kindred sciences of ethnology and philology. His friendship with the late Dr. Donaldson and with the Rev. Charles Kingsley has, perhaps, been a result of community of pursuits. The Suffolk Hospital, the Albert College at Framlingham, the Archaeological Society, and the West Suffolk Library may be mentioned as local associations not connected with the Church in which he has taken a prominent part.

One of the local papers, from



THE RIGHT REV. LORD ARTHUR CHARLES HERVEY, D.D., BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS.

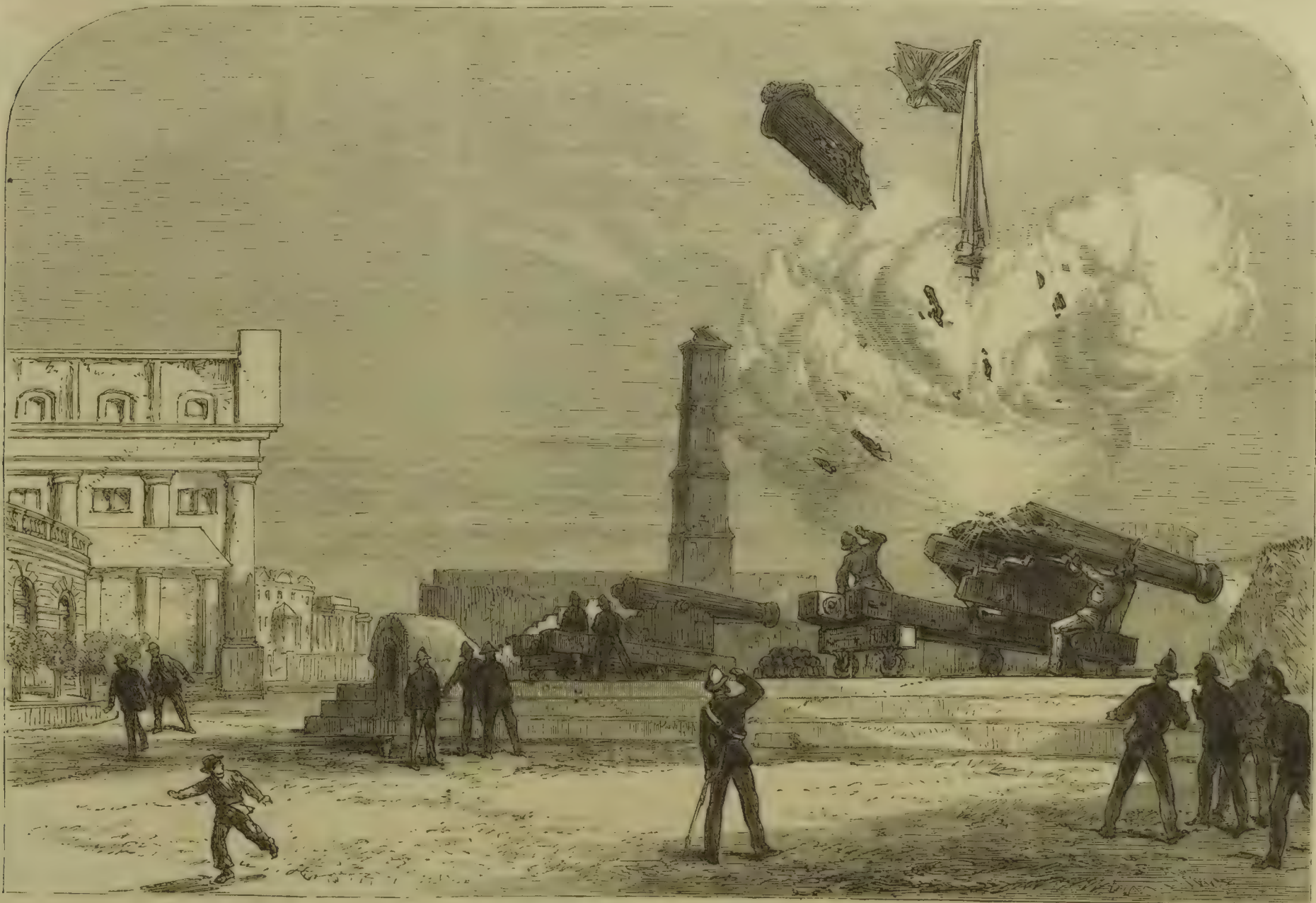
which we borrow these testimonies, remarks that "in no appointment yet made by Mr. Gladstone has merit found so marked and so unmistakable a condition. Mr. Gladstone, in this case, positively goes against the traditions of his own party in politics. With a magnanimity noble in the extreme, the Premier forgets that Lord Arthur Hervey is a Tory, and that at the last election he inveighed, in his 'Charge,' against the Church policy of Mr. Gladstone. Few men, however, have more deserved such an elevation than our Archdeacon, and we know of none more capable, at this crisis of the Church of England, of being safely intrusted with Episcopal authority and rule."

The portrait of Bishop Hervey is from a photograph by John Watkins, of Parliament-street.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT FORT ST. GEORGE, MADRAS.

A party of Royal Artillery, stationed at Fort St. George, Madras, were practising on Nov. 22 with 68-pounders, on the sea face of the fort, under the command of Colonel Hazlitt Irvine. On the sixth round being fired one of the guns burst, and a large portion near the breech was blown to a considerable height, and fell about twenty-five yards to the rear. The remaining part of the gun, with its carriage, fell to the right, killing, in its fall, George Chapman, a gunner, who had been discharged only the previous day from hospital, where he had been confined by injuries received at artillery practice. He was a fine young soldier, about twenty-five years of age, and had recently joined the battery, after a service of a few years at Tong-Hoo, in Burmah. A day or two before the firing the gun was examined and pronounced sound. It was a smooth bore of 95 cwt., and was cast in 1856. The charge used was the ordinary service charge—sixteen pounds of powder, and 68 lb. solid shot. Notwithstanding the bursting of the gun the shot fired nearly hit the floating target, which was a mile and a half out at sea.

Education is advancing in Burmah. First, the British Government endeavoured to improve and extend the instruction given in the Bhuddist monasteries; but, dissatisfied with the tardy progress made, the native Government have established schools of their own.



FATAL ACCIDENT AT FORT ST. GEORGE, MADRAS.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(From our City Correspondent.)

VARIOUS circumstances have combined to facilitate business on the Stock Exchange during the week. Capital has been both plentiful and cheap, and, with the exception of the chronic state of disturbance in Ireland, the political horizon, both at home and abroad, has been singularly free from vague and distressing rumours likely to paralyse trade and prevent the development of fresh undertakings. During the earlier part of the week considerable animation was apparent in the market for railway stocks and foreign bonds, and a general, and in some instances an important, advance took place in the quotations. Subsequently a weakness was occasionally caused by realisations, but in no case was the relapse important. The Consol market, however, has been flat, and extensive sales of money stock have exercised a depressing influence upon prices. For Money the quotation has been 92½ to 92½; and for the February Account, 92½ to 92½; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92½ to 92½; Exchequer Bills, March, par to 6s. prem.; and June, par to 5s. prem. India Five per Cents have been done at 111½ to 112; and India Bonds, at 20s. to 25s. prem.

Colonial Government Securities have been steady in value, with a fair inquiry:—Canada Six per Cents, 1877-84, 103 to 104 ex div.; Cape Six per Cents, 1873, 102 to 104; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1871 to 1876, 100 to 101; New Zealand 1891, 96½ to 97½; Queensland, 1882-5, 107½ to 108½ ex div.; South Australian, 1893 to 1908, 109½ to 110½ ex div.; and Victoria, 1891, 111 to 112 ex div.

In the market for English Railway Stocks a full average business has been transacted, and the quotations generally have ruled firm. Metropolitan Stock has been unsettled, and some severe fluctuations have taken place. Great Northern A, on the rumour of a heavier dividend, has improved about 1½ per cent; and, with but few exceptions, the fluctuations in other stocks have been favourable. Indian Stocks have been steady in value and inquiry. Canadian and Foreign Shares have been in moderate request.

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Caledonian, 75½ to 75½; Great Eastern, 38½ to 38½; Great Northern, 110½ to 111½; Ditto A, 110½ to 111½; Great Western, 59 to 59½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 128½ to 128½; London and Brighton, 46½ to 46½; London and North-Western, 124 to 124½; London and South-Western, 92 to 94; London, Chatham, and Dover, 15 to 15½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 53½ to 54½; Metropolitan, 81½ to 81½; Midland, 124 to 124½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 127 to 128; Ditto, Leeds, 84 to 85; Ditto, York, 125 to 126; and South-Eastern, 78½ to 78½.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 105 to 106 ex in.; East Indian, 100½ to 110½ ex in. and ex div.; Grand Trunk of Canada, 14½ to 15½; Great Indian Peninsula, 107 to 108 ex in.; Great Western of Canada, 16½ to 16½; Oude and Rohilkund, 104½ to 105½ ex in.; and Scinde, 104½ to 105½ ex in.

Foreign.—Great Luxembourg, 13½ to 13½; and South Austrian and Lombard-Venetian, 20½ to 21½. For Foreign Bonds there has been a healthy inquiry, and the tendency of prices has indicated increased steadiness. Egyptian, Turkish, and Italian have been dealt in freely, at improving prices. Peruvian, Portuguese, and Russian have been steady, but Spanish have been without movement of importance. Argentine 1868, 84½ to 85½; Brazilian 1868, 89 to 90; Chilean, 1867, 97 to 98; Egyptian, 1868, 81 to 81½; Mexican, 13½ to 14½; Peruvian, 1868, 82 to 83; Portuguese, 1868, 83½ to 84½; Russian, 1868, 85 to 86; Ditto, Anglo-Dutch, 91 to 92; Ditto, Nicolas, Railway, 65½ to 66½; Ditto, 1869, 65 to 65½; Spanish, 1867, 26½ to 26½; Turkish, 1868, 66 to 67; Ditto, Five per Cents, 46½ to 46½; and Italian, 1861, 55½ to 55½. The New Turkish Loan is quoted at 13-16 to 15-16 prem.

American Government Securities have been steady in value and inquiry. The 5-20, 1882, Bonds have been done at 87 to 87½; Ditto, 1885, 86½ to 86½; Ditto, 1887, 85½ to 86½; 10-40, 84½ to 85. Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Mortgage Bonds have been dealt in at 25 to 26½; and Illinois Central Shares at 102½ to 103½. Erie Shares have been dull and easier, at 17½ to 18.

Bank Shares have changed hands quietly, but the quotations have ruled firm:—Agra, A, 11½ to 12; Alliance, 12½ to 13½; Anglo-Egyptian Banking, 22½ to 23½; Imperial Ottoman, 24 to 24½ prem.; London and County, 49 to 50; London Joint-Stock, 31 to 32; London and Westminster, 58½ to 59½; and Union of London, 37½ to 38½.

For Telegraph Shares the market has been firm, at enhanced quotations. Anglo-American, 19½ to 19½; Anglo-Mediterranean, 19½ to 19½; Atlantic, 13 to 14; British Indian Extension, 1 to 1½ prem.; Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta, 3 to 3½ prem.; French Cable, 17½ to 17½.

Miscellaneous Securities have been in fair request at very full prices. Credit Foncier of England, 21 to 2½; General Credit and Discount, 3 to 4 dis.; Hudson's Bay, 12 to 12½; Indiarubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works, 32 to 34; National Discount, 11½ to 11½; and Telegraph Construction and Maintenance, 33½ to 33½.

With the payment of the dividends a considerable increase has taken place in the supply of unemployed capital. The demand for accommodation, both at the Bank and in other quarters, has subsided, and the rates have been easier, three-months' paper being negotiated in Lombard-street at 2½ to 2½ per cent. As there is no immediate prospect of a strong inquiry for commercial purposes, judging from the comparative slackness of trade in the manufacturing districts, a continuance of a low range in the value of money may be anticipated. In all probability, however, a check to any material reduction will shortly be opposed by the presence of Russia in the market as the borrower of a loan for a large amount, ostensibly for the purpose of extending the railway system of the empire.

On the Continent the Money Market has been without feature of importance. There has been a good supply of capital, and the rates have continued easy.

In the Bullion Market the feature has been the delay in the arrival of the bullion from Australia, owing to an accident. The delay will not extend beyond a week.

Silver has been firm. Bars have sold at 60½d., and Mexican dollars at 59½d. to 59½d. per oz.

As regards the exchanges, the demand for bills has been more active, and the rates have been lower, especially those on Italy and Holland.

Biddings for £387,500 in bills on India have taken place at the Bank. The amounts allotted have been—Calcutta, £388,700; and to Madras, £28,800. The minimum price was fixed, as before, at 1s. 11d. Tenders at 1s. 11½d. will receive about 25 per cent, and above that price in full. These results show a slight falling off in the demand for means of remittance to the East.

A prospectus has appeared of the British Australian Telegraph Company (Limited), with a capital of £666,000, in shares of £10 each. The present work is to consist of a cable of 563 miles, from Singapore to Batavia, to join the Dutch lines, which run to the south-eastern extremity of Java, whence another cable of 1163 miles will be laid to Port Darwin, in Australia, where a land line of 800 miles will connect the system with Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania. The Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company have undertaken the manufacture of the lines at a cost of £634,000, of which £120,000 is to be in paid-up shares.

The six authorised Australian Banks have invited tenders for £1,518,400 Five per Cent Debentures of the colony of Victoria, being the balance of the loan for £2,107,000 authorised in 1868 for railway purposes. No tenders under £100 10s. will be entertained.

The prospectus has appeared of the Parcel Con-

veyance Company, with a capital of £20,000, in shares of £2 each.

The directors of the London and Westminster Bank recommend a dividend and bonus of 5½ per cent for the last half year.

The dividend of the Union Bank of London will be at the rate of 15 per cent per annum.

The directors of the National Discount Company recommend a dividend at the rate of 16½ per cent per annum.

At a meeting of the Electric and International Telegraph Company an interim dividend of 5 per cent for the half year was declared.

The dividend of the London Joint-Stock will be at the rate of 15½ per cent per annum.

The directors of the City Bank recommend a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent per annum.

The dividend of the Universal Marine Insurance will be 7s. 6d. per share, being, with previous payments, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum.

The return of the Bank of England shows the following results when compared with the previous week:—

An increase of circulation of ...	£97,137
An increase of public deposits of ...	1,636,577
An increase of other deposits of ...	83,136
An increase of Government securities of 2,500,000	
An increase of other securities of ...	471,261
A decrease of bullion of ...	100,901
An increase of rest of ...	132,956
A decrease of reserve of ...	941,206

The circulation, including post bills, is now £24,311,577; public deposits amount to £10,241,792; and private deposits to £18,287,743. The securities held represent £37,011,648; and the stock of bullion is £19,095,721. The rest stands at £3,236,257.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Monday).—The change in the weather has had an adverse influence upon the wheat trade, and the tone of the market has been depressed. The supplies of English wheat on sale here have been limited, but quite equal to the demand, which has ruled slow, at Monday's currencies. The imports of foreign wheat have scarcely been so extensive as for some time past; but they have still been heavy, and stocks have continued to accumulate. The greater proportion of the wheat now in the granaries consists of American and Russian descriptions, which are much depressed in value; fine Baltic and Danish wheats, however, are comparatively scarce. The sales of foreign wheat off the stands have not been large in number or extent, but factors have demanded late rates. The transactions in flour have been very limited; nevertheless, the quotations are without change for both foreign and country marks. All spring corn has ruled extremely inactive. Beans and peas have tended downwards; but oats have changed hands to a fair extent, at last Monday's currencies. Barley has met a quiet demand, at late rates, for both malting and grinding descriptions. Maize has continued firm in price.

Wednesday.—There was very little doing in the corn market to-day. The transactions in wheat were very limited; but prices were without change for both red and white descriptions. Flour was dull, and unaltered in value. Spring corn generally was without change.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 200; barley, 570; malt, 1330; beans, 100; peas, 30 qrs. Foreign: Wheat, 3920; barley, 4400; oats, 1020; beans, 600 qrs.; flour, 1460 sacks and 360 barrels.

English Currencies.—Wheat, red, 38s. to 45s.; ditto white, 40s. to 49s.; barley, 27s. to 42s.; malt, 48s. to 70s.; rye, 31s. to 32s.; oats, 16s. to 25s.; beans, 36s. to 46s.; peas, 34s. to 42s. per quarter; flour, 23s. to 43s. per 280lb.

Imperial Averages of Grain.—Wheat, 40,136 qrs. sold at 43s. 8d.; barley, 55,397 qrs., at 35s. 9d.; oats, 2059 qrs., at 20s. 10d. per quarter.

Bread.—The present prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; and of household ditto from 6½d. to 6½d. per 4lb. loaf.

Seeds.—Prices of English agricultural seeds remain nominally unaltered in the absence of business. Tares have ruled dull; but trefoils have continued steady in value.

New white turnip, 15s. to 18s.; swede, 16s. to 19s. per bushel; foreign new tares, 38s. to 40s.; canary, 58s. to 60s.; hempseed, 44s. to 48s.; sowing linseed, 68s. to 70s.; crushing ditto, 60s. to 74s.; rapeseed, 60s. to 66s. per quarter; linseed cakes, English, £11 0s. to £11 15s.; ditto foreign, £10 0s. to £11 10s.; rape cakes, £6 10s. to £7 10s. per ton.

Tea.—The colonial produce markets have become more active with the close of the holidays. Common kinds of tea have been in fair request, at full prices. Last week duty was paid on \$59,916lb.; the exports were 354,303lb.; and the removals coastwise, 415,316lb.

Sugar.—The market has ruled steady for both raw and refined goods, at full quotations.

Coffee.—Supplies have been only moderate; and prices have been well maintained for both raw and refined goods.

Rice.—The demand has ruled very inactive, owing to the dull state of the corn market. Prices, however, are unaltered.

Provisions.—For fine butter there has been a fair demand; otherwise, the market has been flat. Friesland, 128s. to 130s.; Zwole, 120s. to 124s.; Kampen, 120s. to 124s.; Bosch, 84s. to 100s.; Kiel, 110s. to 140s.; Danish, 110s. to 140s.; French, 112s. to 140s. Bacon has been steady in value, with a slow sale. Hams have been quiet, but firm. Cheese has sold slowly. Adam, 58s. to 64s.; Gouda, 54s. to 58s.; American, 68s. to 73s.

Hay and Straw.—The demand for meadow hay was firm, at advanced prices.—Prime meadow hay, 90s. to 87s. 6d.; inferior ditto, 60s. to 70s.; prime clover, 120s. to 130s.; inferior ditto, 100s. to 110s.; prime second-cut clover, 100s. to 110s.; inferior ditto, 80s. to 90s.; straw, 28s. to 34s. per load.

Spirits.—Transactions have been reported in rum to a fair extent, on former terms. Brandy and grain spirits are unaltered in value.

Hops.—The quantity of really choice hops on sale is small, but the demand has continued inactive, and the quotations are without change.

Wool.—A fair demand has been experienced for choice lustrous, and the transactions in other qualities of English wool have been rather more numerous. Colonial wool has ruled steady in value and demand.

Potatoes.—The supplies of both home-grown and foreign produce on sale are large, and the trade has ruled dull and depressed.

Oils.—Lined oil, spot, London, 30s.; Hull, spot, 30s. English brown rape, dull, with sellers at 30s. spot. Olive and coconut have ruled inactive.

Tallow.—The market has ruled quiet, at 46s. 6d. spot, 47s. March, and 46s. 3d. last three months.

Coals.—Hastings Hartley, 15s. 9d.; Holywell Main, 16s. 6d.; West Hartley, 15s. 9d. Wallend: Harton, 16s. 9d.; Hetton, 19s.; Hetton Lyons, 16s. 9d.; Hawthorn, 16s. 8d.; Russell's Hetton, 17s. 9d.; South Hetton, 18s. 9d.; Tees, 18s. 9d.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday).—There has been little or no alteration in the general aspect of the cattle trade. The supplies have been about an average for a Thursday's market; but, notwithstanding that the dead-meat establishments have been sparingly supplied, business has progressed heavily, activity being checked by the continuance of mild weather. The receipts of beasts have been moderate. Prime breeds have been in fair request, at full prices, but inferior stock has sold slowly. As regards sheep, the transactions have been restricted, at Monday's reduced rates. Calves have been in limited request, and pigs have been dull.

Per 8lb. to sink the offal.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.; prime Scots, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 0d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 10d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 0d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 0d.; large hogs, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; meat small porkers, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 4d.; and quarter-old store pigs, 2s. to 2s. 6d. Total supplies: Beasts, 674; sheep, 4055; calves, 101. Foreign: Beasts, 178; sheep, 665; calves, 79.

Metropolitan Meat.—Beef, from 3s. 0d. to 4s. 10d.; mutton, 3s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.; veal, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.; pork, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 8d. per 8lb., by the carcass.

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 The above Ales are now being supplied in the finest
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 Indispensable accompaniments to Youth on their return to
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 for accelerating the growth, preserving and beautifying the hair;
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 CHANDELIERS;
 Wall Lights and Lusters for Gas and Candles.
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 The Burton and all other Patent Stoves, with Radiating
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 Plain Black open Shoops, from 1s. 6d. to 10s. 10s., zinc lined
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 This examination will be found to be one of the most im-
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 Cordes, made of bright Italian Silk, with a warranty for Wear, at
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 Beautifully Trimmed SKIRTS, ready for immediate wear,
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 Patterns and Parcels free.
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 severe pressure caused by stagnation of trade, and
 foreign and colonial losses.
 Wright and Morris traded principally as dry goods
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 fabrics, such as silks, dress stuffs, shawls, mantles, cam-
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THIS STOCK IS ROUGHLY ESTIMATED TO BE IN
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 10 yards, 12 yards, 14 yards,
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600 REMNANTS OF BEAUTIFULLY TINTED JAPANESE
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 3 yards, 4 yards, 5 yards, 6 yards, 7 yards,
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A QUANTITY OF USEFUL REMNANTS IN FANCY
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 3 1/2 yards, 4 1/2 yards, 5 1/2 yards, 6 1/2 yards, 7 1/2 yards,
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Good Serviceable Black Glacé Silks, 22s. 6d. the Full Dress.
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 340 Pieces Black Velveteens in Full
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TWO HUNDRED WASHING GRENADINES,
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CLOAKS, Jackets, and Coats,

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WRECK AT RAMSGATE.

The Portuguese schooner *Rapido* (in ballast), for Cardiff, for coals, whilst making the mouth of Ramsgate Harbour, on the morning of the 30th ult., came in contact with the east pier-head, which completely turned her round into the bend of the pier, a very dangerous place, where many an unfortunate seaman has met his death. In less than twenty minutes after the vessel struck she had become a total wreck. The scene on the pier-head was one of intense excitement; for, as every sea washed the vessel from stem to stern, and as she bumped against the massive granite walls of the pier, it was momentarily feared that she would go to pieces, and every soul on board be lost. However, from the expeditious manner in which the harbour authorities managed the crane-baskets, the crew, consisting of eight men and a boy, were safely landed, amidst great cheering. They were taken to the Sailors' Home.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT AT BRISTOL.

An inquest has been held upon the bodies of the persons who lost their lives in the crush at the entrance to the new theatre in Park-row, Bristol, on Boxing Night; but little that can be deemed explanatory of the cause was elicited.

One witness said there was no more pushing than would be found in an ordinary crowd. He was on the ground five minutes before the doors were opened; a little boy was the first to fall. One of the women with witness fell on him from the pressure behind. At one time he was nearly doubled and almost suffocated; they swayed backwards

and forwards before falling. Eliza Jones fell in consequence of stumbling over the little boy, and one of the other women had fallen over him before. He fell afterwards, and Ellen Jones with her other female friend fell after that. Another witness said:—

The Coroner, adverting to some trifling discrepancies in the statements of some of the witnesses, pointed out that they probably arose from the harrowing nature of the scene presented. The jury might accompany their finding with some suggestion



WRECK OF THE RAPIDO, A PORTUGUESE SCHOONER, ON RAMSGATE PIER.



SCENE OF THE CALAMITY AT THE BRISTOL THEATRE.

for preventing the recurrence of any similar catastrophe. Zig-zag barriers had been suggested, but there might be panics inside a theatre as well as outside, and on such an occasion barriers would be undesirable. The jury, after deliberating about half an hour, returned a verdict of "Accidental death." The foreman stated that the jury wished to accompany their verdict with their full concurrence in the remarks that had fallen from the Coroner as to the desirability of some alteration being made in the present entrance to the pit and gallery; and, while exonerating Mr. Chute, the manager of the theatre, from all blame, they hoped that the plan recommended would be carried out. The Coroner and the jury spoke in the highest terms of the important services rendered by the police.

The wide opening at the right hand of our Illustration is where the loss of life occurred.

MIDNIGHT MASS AT THE MADELEINE.

Although Christmas Day is observed as a holiday throughout France, the manner in which it is kept in that country bears no resemblance to the celebration of the same event in our own, and were it not for the various religious ceremonies which are performed in every church throughout the empire on Christmas Eve and on Christmas Day, the English schoolboy's greatest holiday would pass by almost unnoticed on the other side of the Strait of Dover. Our Illustration, on page 37, represents the entrance to the Madeleine just before the celebration of high mass at midnight on Christmas Eve. On an occasion like this the Paris churches are densely crowded with congregations composed of every class of Parisian society; for the celebration of high mass on Christmas Eve is one of the greatest ceremonies in the Roman Catholic religion, and the advanced hour of the night at which the ceremony takes place in no way damps the seemingly religious ardour of this gay people. Among the crowd, which are ascending the steps of the Madeleine or threading their way among the carriages on the boulevards, may be seen the honest-looking and fat-faced bourgeoisie with his wife and family, who appear delighted at the idea of sitting-up for the *reveillant*, and the well-to-do tradesman with his two or three grown-up daughters looking very coquettish in their *toilettes de dimanche*. Here, too, is the *viveur* who has consented to abandon his stall at the opera, or his place at the *baccarat* table, at one of the fashionable clubs, to accompany his mother and unmarried sisters to the *messe de minuit*. A lady of fashion, the proprietor of some magnificent mansion in the neighbourhood of the aristocratic Avenue de l'Imperatrice, has, perhaps, just alighted from the little brougham which is making its way through the crowd of pedestrians; and the heavy pair-horse barouche has, perhaps, brought a family from the Faubourg St. Germain, or a party of foreigners from one of the fashionable hotels. In an hour or two the Mass will be over, and the larger portion of the crowds which are now swarming up the steps of the Madeleine will regain their habitations. Others will stroll along the Boulevards, where all the cafés and restaurants are blazing with gas, in spite of the early hour in the morning, where the snow-white linen-covered tables, laid out for suppers, which one sees through the windows of the restaurants of note, invite the loiterers to appease the cravings of the inner man, and where the tenants of the little wooden huts, which make their appearance on the Boulevards at this time of the year, are doing a roaring trade in toys, eatables, superfluities, and rubbish, which are to be met with in every country fair in France.

THE EAST LONDON RAILWAY.

The first section of the East London Railway, extending from New-cross to Wapping—another link in the great outer circle of communication which will eventually surround the metropolis, and which, even in its incomplete condition, will be an important means of transit between the north and south sides of the Thames—was opened on the 7th ult. The line as at present made begins at a point close to the New-cross station of the London and Brighton Railway, where a temporary station has been erected, and runs by Deptford and Rotherhithe through the Thames Tunnel to Wapping. When the original scheme is carried out it will pass under the London Docks, and be prolonged to the Broad-street station, where it will join the North London Railway. All the works have been constructed by Messrs. Lucas and Wise, contractors, under the direction of Mr. Benjamin Burleigh, the acting engineer, according to the plans of Mr. Hawkshaw, the engineer of the line; and the traffic will be conducted by the London and Brighton Company, between whose system and that of the companies on the north side of the Thames the new line will, when completed, form an easy and direct communication.

The length of line which is at present completed is only about three miles, but that short distance has not been made without encountering serious difficulties of construction. For crossing the river advantage has been taken of the old Thames Tunnel, which Mr. Brunel designed for a materially different sort of traffic; but on each side of this (in an engineering sense) "venerable" structure difficulties have been encountered which have taxed the skill and energy of both engineers and contractors. Starting from New-cross, the line runs for nearly a mile upon tolerably level ground—now occupied by market-gardens, which are rapidly being encroached upon by buildings—until it reaches the Deptford-road station, close to the Surrey and Commercial Docks. This station is well situated for approach by road, at the junction of three or four principal highways, and from it will eventually be constructed a branch leading to the docks already mentioned, and others which lie in close proximity. Soon after leaving Deptford the line quits the open, and reaches the Rotherhithe station by a tunnel 800 yards in length. The station at Rotherhithe is open, but it is situated in a cutting, the extreme depth of which is 63 ft., and its width 40 ft. Here was experienced one of the greatest difficulties which engineers and contractors had to encounter. For a depth of 20 ft. the stratum of gravel through which the cutting passes is saturated with water, and the presence of this amount of fluid rendered the work of construction one of extreme difficulty and great expense.

Soon after leaving the station the line enters the old Thames Tunnel, which is too well known to require any description. Suffice it to say that, so strongly was it originally constructed—as a route for carriages which never passed through it—that it has not been necessary in any way to strengthen it. In fact, the only alteration that has been made has been the cutting away of a portion of one of the centre piers—the last at the northern end—in order to adapt it to the curves necessary for the working of the line. The Wapping station may for all practical purposes be said to be represented by the old access to the tunnel. The descent to it is by the old shaft—the stairs of which have been altered to suit the new purposes which they have to serve—and the platforms have been constructed immediately at its foot. But the line even as constructed—we have already indicated its ultimate destination—does not end at this station. It has, in fact, been carried beyond it in tunnel for a distance of nearly 100 yards; and the construction of this tunnel was a work of even more difficulty than the Rotherhithe station and its approaches.

The line is to be worked upon the "block" system, and all the stations are supplied with Saxby and Farmer's signalling apparatus and with the most recent electrical machinery, including an instrument so constructed that when a message has once been sent the man in charge cannot destroy the evidence of its transmission.

The following extract of a letter from a member of the Government of New Brunswick gives an encouraging view of the capacity of the province of New Brunswick to receive emigrants:—"We have agents at St. John and Miramichi who forward emigrants to such parts of the province as they wish to go to, point out employment for them, and pay their expenses from the seaboard to the interior, when they have not the means to do it themselves; point out lands for them in the market at prices suitable to their means where they are able to purchase, and afford them all the necessary advice and information. If a hundred families should come to St. John in May and June next, notice of their coming being given, they could be employed and absorbed into our population."

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

In the pause, necessarily attendant on the holiday season, in inter-communication between elected and elector, opportunity is afforded to make *amende* to some hitherto neglected memberdom, and to bring up what may be called the leeway of this chronicle. And firstly let it be recorded that it has devolved on one M.P., and he a new one, to represent the whole Commons House on the very important occasion of the inauguration of a Working Man's Conservative Association—at Sheffield, of all places in the world. It seems that at the last general election a Conservative candidate polled no less than 6000 votes; and, as the expenses of his non-election were £6000, there seems to be an odd coincidence between the number of men polled and the number of pounds spent. This number, being about a fifth of the electoral body actually in existence, was a great demonstration, in a Conservative view, in a borough which where its influences are not Radical they are Whig; and there may be some justification for the setting up of an association for the extension of Toryism. There may have been a little art in causing it to happen that though Mr. Disraeli sent a letter of high-sounding good wishes, and other Conservative M.P.s sent a sheaf of epistles congratulatory, the active work of initiation was in the hands of electors rather than in members. At any rate, it so came about that only Mr. Rowland Winn, who represents for the first time, not the Riding of Yorkshire in which Sheffield is situated, but North Lincolnshire—though, to be sure, he is a Yorkshireman as well as a landowner of the neighbouring county—was the only M.P. actually present. There was besides something akin to what is called in sporting phrase, "a consolation scramble," got up on the occasion; for Messrs. Stanhope and Starkey, who unsuccessfully contested the South West Riding last year, were in attendance, and they were profuse in their efforts to show that division what it had lost in rejecting them; while Mr. Winn gave a taste of that quality which it is to be supposed will one day be accorded to the House of which he is now a component part—in fact, they all made speeches of a length that they could not hope to emit in that assembly in the whole course of their Parliamentary lives. They were duly confident in themselves and in their party; a confidence in which they may be said to be justified if half that is reported to have been said at this gathering of the feelings and opinions of the working-class be true.

An organised development of political reaction at Sheffield might, perhaps, be contemplated with a touch of derision by self-satisfied Liberalism; but the professors of that creed will probably think a Protectionist meeting at the Free-Trade Hall in Manchester a kind of grim practical joke. Perhaps, too, some irreverent persons might say that, considering who were the leaders, the quasi-personages, on the occasion, no violent alarm need be felt by Liberals. Last Protection should rise like a phoenix out of the ashes, metaphorically speaking, of the Free-Trade Hall. First, and of course foremost—for, out of the House, he seldom goes anywhere to public meetings unless he is to be foremost—was Mr. Newdegate. He was in his most superb vein, in the highest altitudes, and expanded himself in that grand, Jove-nodding manner which is so ludicrous in the House, especially when it is paraded before an audience of twenty at dinner-time, or amidst yells and shouts of negation when he interposes himself at the moment when a great debate has culminated and a seething crowd is waiting to go to a division, but which is really not without its abstract effectiveness, and which may well be positively effective in a popular assembly duly attuned to sympathise with Mr. Newdegate's special sentiments, a condition which may well be predicated of those Warwickshire audiences which he usually addresses, and on which, they not understanding him, he exercises great influence. On the occasion to which reference is now specially made he spoke in a magnificent *ex cathedra* tone, illustrated his self-chosen character of the true member for all England with his wonted aplomb, and, as may be supposed, settled the question of reciprocity, which was the matter in debate, off-hand, as his manner is. There was another far-off importation, and from Warwickshire too (in a senatorial sense), in the person of Mr. Staveley Hill, who, as representing the depressed ribbon-trade of Coventry (when was that fair city ever in prosperity according to the ideas of its manufacturers?), was so far acceptable. But to those who have observed the somewhat pretentious, but, on the whole, rather floundering, career of this Parliamentary neophyte in his first Session, his advent on this occasion need not have been very alarming to the Freetraders. The singularity of the collection of M.P.s was further demonstrated by the presence of the twin-members for Salford, who, in the exercise of the legislative vocation, rather reverse the proper order of precedence; for elderly Mr. Cawley always seems to be panting after youthful Mr. Charley, instead of Mr. Charley showing deference to the lead of Mr. Cawley. Then there was Mr. Wheelhouse, the three-cornered Conservative member for Leeds, who is apparently so physically feeble that you cannot dissociate from him ideas of intellectual affinity in that regard, and observing whom there arises an inevitable suggestion that the representation of Conservative minorities cannot be a very stupendous task. With such a team, surely, the Protectionist car, starting in a flush of triumph from Manchester, cannot but ride over myriads of Freetraders all over the kingdom. The question is, Has the team been able to start it yet?

Whenever Mr. McLaren addresses his constituents at Edinburgh one wonders that he does not, *more Scotico*, piously acknowledge the blessing which Providence bestowed on him when he got rid of Mr. Moncrieff as his colleague. A member who is also nearly a perpetual Lord Advocate might well be difficult to be ousted of the good graces of a Scottish constituency; but, at last, it was so managed that Mr. Moncrieff was not moved to show his face at Edinburgh at the last election; but still he was returned, after a hard struggle with an all-worthy opponent, by another, perhaps more to be honoured, body of electors. So there he was, in a manner more glorious than ever, and with a probability of being Minister for Scotland in name as well as in fact. There were rumours and more than rumours of efforts to prevent this consummation, which were attributed to Mr. Moncrieff's late colleague at Edinburgh; but the Session closed without anything in that direction being done. A sad event, however, was the cause of that occurring, of which certain Scotch members were said to be eagerly desirous; for Mr. Moncrieff was removed from Parliament to the judicial bench, and left space and verge enough for Mr. McLaren to bustle in, which being interpreted means that he can now, probably without much hindrance, play his favourite part of first member for Scotland; the very type and be-all of Scottish representatives; and may in this regard so comport himself as to raise an undefined sensation and desire for mooping the question of the repeal of the legislative union between England and the northern part of the kingdom. He is not likely to be interfered with by his present colleague, doubtless selected for reasons by himself, and who is as meek a man as ever gave a vote, and apparently an adept in the game of follow-my-leader—Mr. McLaren being that leader. If it was not going through rather too much for very little, one would desire to be a witness of a foregathering of the present members for Edinburgh and their constituents. Conceive the moment when Mr. McLaren came forward, with that ineffable look of wisdom, as it is intended to be, but which is, after all, only looking "canny;" and with that singular aspect which, somehow, invariably causes Edie Ochiltree to rise before the mind's eye! See him, as he places his hand on his heart! — But description fails at this point, and any further attempt at it must be in vain.

When, now and then, one beholds the Right Hon. William Cowper-Temple sitting uneasily in a comparative back seat from the Treasury bench, the fable of the unburied ghosts who flit sadly about on the wrong side of the Styx comes over one with a certain vividness. With a Liberal Ministry in power, how is it that he who has since 1841 held office in every Administration of any shade of Liberalism, is now "thrown by upon the weedy shore" of non-officialism. The cause, probably, is not far to seek. In the first place, Mr. Cowper-Temple is, as it were, redolent of Palmerstonism; and, perhaps, there is a little desire in the present Government to dissociate itself from that odour. Then the right hon. gentleman is no longer "a rising young statesman," though that has been his condition for the last thirty years, until it was discovered that, having held about fifteen different

subordinate offices, with curious mediocrity, at nearly sixty years of age, he did not come within that category of aged Whig statesmen who were always saving their country at years ranging between sixty-five and eighty; for these sexagenarians, septuagenarians, and octogenarians were Prime Ministers, or at least Secretaries of State; whereas the country never yet was saved by a Chief Commissioner of Works, which was the most responsible office that Mr. Cowper-Temple ever held. With all this, there are qualities and ways about him which cause one to be glad when one sees him receiving such promotion as is implied in changing a borough for a county representation, and fulfilling that duty, as was the case the other day in Hampshire, by speaking words of encouragement to the bucolics of his immediate neighbourhood, and aiding, as he can effectively, in the keeping up of a Labourers' Friend Association.

THE THEATRES.

Mr. Charles Mathews received an enthusiastic greeting from the large audience which crowded Covent Garden, on Tuesday morning, to bid him farewell, prior to his departure for a "little holiday trip" to the antipodes. The veteran comedian was supported by nearly all the principal actors and actresses in town; and the entertainments consisted of selections from various plays, every character in which was sustained by some popular member of the London stage. The second act of "The Critic" was the chief attraction, as it was in this scene alone that the *bénéficiaire* gave a farewell display of unflagging Mathewsian dash and buoyancy, upon which last word one almost feels inclined to pun. Rounds of hearty applause came from his admirers as Mr. Charles Mathews appeared on the stage, and were repeated at intervals as Mrs. Charles Mathews, Mr. Buckstone, or some other favourite of the public, appeared. There was, finally, a characteristic speech from Mr. Charles Mathews, announcing his engagement at the Haymarket upon his return from his little holiday to Australia; and more cheering from the audience as Mr. Mathews and his wife received the greetings of their brother and sister artists. To speed the parting actor, an additional farewell is to take place at Willis's Rooms, next Monday, when a dinner will be given to Mr. Charles Mathews, who is to preside on the occasion.

We have already given an account of the pantomimes and burlesques, which this year are of tolerably equal merit; only two or three exceeding the rest in costliness, and all implying a large expenditure. Now the performers are perfect in their parts, the public can form some idea of the preparatory labour necessary to produce these spectacular pieces effectively; and, to select the stage-managers of the two principal houses, too much praise cannot be awarded to Mr. Edward Stirling and Mr. A. Harris for the pains they must have taken in respectively drilling the vast pantomime companies of Drury Lane and Covent Garden. Many theatres have made no change in their bills. The Haymarket has contented itself with a revival of one of the best of Mr. Planché's pieces—namely, his fairy extravaganza entitled "The Fair One with the Golden Locks." The careful elegance of this composition contrasts favourably with the reckless nonsense perpetrated in the more modern specimens of the same class of production. Mr. Buckstone has had, however, to engage, in part, a special company for its performance. The character of Graceful, with the appertaining songs, is fairly supported by Miss Fanny Wright, whose vocal powers do justice to the charming music to which they are set; and the heroine, by Miss Fanny Gwynne, fully justifies her title. King Lachrymose has found an excellent representative in Mr. A. Wood, who sports with madness as if it were the natural element of fun. Two debutantes appeared as Viscount Vervoso and Papillotine—Miss Murray and Miss Francis. New scenic appliances by Mr. O'Connor have been brought to bear on the illustrations, and the concluding tableau representing a Dresden china mantelpiece ornament is singularly pleasing. The comedy of "New Men and Old Acres" still continues attractive. "The Long Strike" and "Lost at Sea" suffice for the audience at the Adelphi, who receive the more prominent scenes with vehement applause. At the Princess's "After Dark" and "The Streets of London" serve the same purpose, in both instances marking Mr. Boucicault's ascendancy with a certain class of playgoers. Mrs. F. W. Lander, at the Lyceum, has during the past fortnight sustained the part of Queen Elizabeth, and gained the approbation of judicious audiences. Unfortunately, the performance closes with this week, in consequence of Mr. Allerton's lesseeship terminating this evening. St. James's pursues a triumphant career with Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer" and the clever extravaganza of "La Belle Sauvage." Mrs. Wood is rapidly increasing in popularity. The entertainments now conclude with the comedietta of "A Happy Pair," who are personated by Miss Herbert and Mr. W. W. Farren. Mr. J. S. Clarke, in the merry pieces of "Among the Breakers" and "The Toodles," still maintains his influence; and the classical extravaganza of "Ino" continues to command applause from the crowded audiences of the Strand. The Olympic prospers well with "Little Em'ly," and Miss Patti Josephs, Mr. Rowe, and Mr. J. H. Irving renew the impression on the public mind, as the heroine, Micawber, and Uriah Heep, which has already spell-bound so many admirers. The Prince of Wales's still flourishes on the combined attractions of "School," "Dearest Mamma," and "Quite by Accident." "Uncle Dick's Darling" and "Wat Tyler, M.P." form the staple commodity at the Gaiety. Mr. and Mrs. Rousby have made their mark at the Queen's in "The Fool's Revenge," the success of which will doubtless lead to their appearing in a series of similar characters. The classical performance of "Love's Sacrifice" at the Holborn is also a like success. It is preceded every evening with the farce of "The Bath Road," and followed by that of "State Secrets." Miss Oliver, of the Royalty, is content with "Checkmate" and "The Flying Dutchman," adding, however, the farce of "A Practical Man," in which Mr. W. H. Vernon has successfully made his appearance as Mr. Cloudsley. "Won at Last," "Abon Hassan," and "To Oblige Benson" furnish the bill at Charing Cross; and at the Royal Amphitheatre, Holborn, Messrs. McCullum and Charman have provided a magnificent equestrian entertainment for their patrons.

The class of entertainers are in their usual force this season. The most instructive of them is Mr. Hamilton, who, at the Agricultural Hall, has introduced to the public a series of Transatlantic views under the title of "America As It Is." These are no fewer than forty-four, and include some scenes painted with great pictorial power and remarkable for their characteristic accuracy. These include Broadway in winter and summer, sleighing in New York, the Catskill Mountains, the Falls of Niagara, Lake George, the Great Prairie, the American steamer, with an explosion of the same, Washington, and other noticeable scenes. The panorama is explained by Mr. Wilmot Harrison, with an elocutionary propriety which makes his lecture an entertainment in itself.

The Christy Minstrels have decorated and fitted up the great St. James's Hall for their exhibition, and attracted thither crowds of amusement-seekers. Their melodies beguile the hearer both of his tears and his smiles, and are excellently interpreted by the various singers. To these have to be added the burlesques and dances, which are first-rate.

The Gallery of Illustration is still retained by Mr. and Mrs. German Reed, who continue to command crowded audiences. Mr. Gilbert's petite opera, entitled "Ages Ago," is well acted; and the *mise en scène* so well provided for by Mr. John O'Connor that it cannot fail to please the intelligent spectator. The travestie of "Cox and Box" is full of humour, and brings the entertainment to a merry ending.

At the Polytechnic Professor Pepper has produced some new inventions—e.g., the "Neurocrypt," or Woman of the Hidden Nerves," which is an automaton, by Mr. Cavell, gifted with almost living properties. This and the other usual amusements furnish matter for an agreeable evening.

The North German Lloyd Company has undertaken to convey the English mails from New York during the present year, which last year were conveyed by Cunard's steamers.

THE MAGAZINES.

The *Cornhill* rejoices this month in another contribution from the lively writer who has selected its pages as the vehicle of his humorous sketches of men and things in France under the Second Empire. He has never displayed his powers to more advantage than in this masterpiece alike of keen satire and exuberant fun, the subject of which is the appointment of a new Bishop. As episcopacy is really one of the things which "they manage better in France," the English reader need not look for any counterpart to the incidents attendant upon a late appointment to a western diocese. Whatever the prerogatives of the Church in France, they do not include the privilege of grumbling at a Government ecclesiastical appointment, far less of resisting it. It would be no bad test of the liberality of the Imperial Government to try how far it would tolerate a translation of these clever papers and others by the same hand. The next place in point of merit belongs to the chapters of "Against Time," especially that in which the City meeting is described. The writer is more at home in satire than in sentiment, which is, indeed, a little threadbare with him. "Put Yourself in His Place" is mainly occupied by a revolting but, we fear, by no means overcharged description of the brutalities of unionist brickmakers, whom all accounts concur in representing as the most ruffianly of these bodies. Among other similar proceedings, they burn an unfortunate mare alive. "As if," Mr. Reade indignantly comments, "as if the poor thing could tell whether she was drawing machine-made bricks or hand-made bricks." With every allowance for the inadequacy of translation, the versions of the present King of Sweden's poems do not impress us with a very high idea of his Majesty's poetical genius. They are, however, conclusive proof of the degree to which the descendant of Bernadotte has identified himself with the national feelings of his subjects, as well as of a refinement of taste highly becoming in a monarch when, as in this instance, it does not unfit him for the serious business of government. Some hitherto unpublished lines of the late Gerald Griffin are a good example of the dignity which commonplace thought may receive from careful elaboration of style.

Macmillan, uninteresting this month to the general reader, has two sound articles on subjects of practical importance. That treating of the reorganisation of the Admiralty under Mr. Childers's efficient but unpopular sway displays a thorough knowledge of the topic, and wears the appearance of a semi-official communication. The scope of the reforms is summed up as the concentration of power and responsibility in the hands of "a master-spirit presiding over all." This is good; but it does not appear what provision is or can be made for the not improbable contingency of the advent of a spirit of another sort. Sir E. Strachey, an English landlord who will not be suspected of any propensity to revolutionary measures, advocates the extension of Ulster tenant-right to the whole of Ireland. His arguments are powerful and well put. It is only to be feared that he is somewhat too sanguine of the efficacy of his prescription, and overlooks the existence of irrational and irreconcilable disaffection. We have ourselves great faith in the amenability of the majority of the tenant-farmers; but it must be remembered that they are not the majority of the population. Mr. Thomas Hughes has an equally interesting subject in the misgovernment, or non-government, of the metropolis; but his observations are by no means equally valuable. Writers of mark sometimes seem to consider that the name at the head of the paper is the one thing needful, and that the nature of the contents is immaterial. Celebrity, however, is rather an aggravation of than an excuse for commonplace. Mr. C. K. Watson's memoir of the late Professor Clark is less edifying, notwithstanding the writer's assurance that we shall certainly be wiser for reading it, and probably better as well. We confess to having failed to profit by the communication of Mr. Watson's opinion that Dr. Clark "was finally prepared for the University by Mr. Popple;" or even by the gratifying information that "he never came upon the University for money, except in the case of a very fine whale." Some letters from Lord Byron to him are insignificant. Canon Westcott, aiming at the reform of caputular institutions, insidiously reprints the ancient statutes, leaving it to his readers' decision how far the ideal set forth therein is realised in modern practice. "The Board of Green Cloth" treats scientifically of rouge-et-noir, and propounds the dogma of the infallibility of the bank, more easily demonstrable than the infallibility of the Pope. The two novels are continued with their usual ability. "Estelle Russell" is becoming melancholy, as befits the mature stage of the story. "A Brave Lady" describes the advent and departure of Mrs. Scanlan's "last day of enjoyment, her last day of peace." But really the poor lady's days of enjoyment and peace have been so few and far between that their total cessation fails to affect the reader very profoundly.

We observed at the commencement of the Byron controversy that no one would receive more injury from it than Lady Byron herself. The justice of this remark, long since sufficiently obvious, receives additional confirmation from an article on the subject in *Blackwood*, in which all the resources of vituperation are employed against her. In point of taste and temper this effusion is even worse than the former essay in the same journal; but it cannot be denied that the writer now stands upon different ground. The original attack was palpably a wanton ebullition of ill-feeling, which could have injured nobody if it had not been let alone. The second wears the aspect of a defence, and will, undoubtedly, enlist the sympathy of many readers. The paper is in many respects extremely disingenuous, but will not be less damaging on that account. Even its virulence is far exceeded by an editorial note on a review of Mr. Froude's account of Mary Queen of Scots. We despair of conveying any idea of this unique annotation. The review itself is a feeble performance, the work of someone who, unable to deny Mary's guilt, consoles himself by abusing the historian. The partiality of most Scotchmen for Mary, the enemy of their religion and liberties, is a very curious phenomenon. A notice of Lord Lytton's "Walpole" is a glaring instance of the puff direct. It is a relief to turn to the polished and artistic pages of "Earl's Dene," and to Mrs. Oliphant's pretty story. The action of the former work is now fairly commenced, and promises to be very interesting. "Lord Mayo and the Umballa Durbar" is, in some respects, a valuable article; and there are vigorous writing and thinking in "The Farming and Peasantry of the Continent," where some of the disadvantages of the small-culture system are forcibly pointed out. Sometimes the writer seems to prove a little too much, as where he observes that the perfection of agriculture may be measured by the prosperity of the labourer. If this is the case, agriculture must be in a poor way in most parts of England.

Fraser appears with a new series, a new wrapper (not attractive), and the editor's name. Mr. Froude's first cruise under his own flag is unlucky; his elaborate plea for the Colonial Committee in London appears simultaneously with the news of that body's repudiation by their countrymen at home. An essay on *laissez faire* argues vigorously in favour of a more efficacious interference of Government with private affairs. There is much to be said in favour of this view; the difficulty is to determine at what point Governmental interference ought to cease. Some of the writer's illustrations of what he considers the legitimate application of his principle seem very like a *reductio ad absurdum* of it. The author of "Irish Elections and the Influence of the Priests," while admitting the actual omnipotence of this influence, maintains that it is passing away, and earnestly warns Government against undue concession to it, especially in the matter of education. The article is pointed and full of anecdotic illustration. A notice of the late Dr. Lee, of Edinburgh: "The New York Gold-Room;" "Westward, a Grandfather's Dream;" and "Patrius Walker's" rambles, deserve especial notice among the ingredients of a very good number.

St. Pauls is good enough this month to have dispensed with Mr. Trollope's new story, "Ralph the Heir," stitched up in the guise of a supplement, much as this undoubtedly adds to the attractions of the number. The portrait of Sir Thomas Underwood, the ex-Solicitor-General, is in Mr. Trollope's best style; and, although the rest is less remarkable, it seems to afford the foundation of a good story. We like Mr. Trollope better still in his "Tales of an Editor."

The subject this month is the establishment of a new magazine, in which it need not be said that he is perfectly at home. "The Three Brothers" continues well, and the miscellaneous papers are all good. The most interesting is that on "The Ottoman Rule in Europe," in which attention is strongly drawn to the great discrepancy in character, interests, and aspirations between the Hellenic and Roumelian Greeks, and the consequent impossibility of judging of the latter by the former.

The *Fortnightly Review* contains one of Mr. Morley's brilliant biographical studies. The subject is Condorcet. Mr. Morley's intense sympathy for his hero as a man of thought may, perhaps, render him unduly lenient to his failings as a man of action; but this appreciative spirit lends such animation to his article that we do not feel disposed to be critical, especially as the moral of Condorcet's career is sufficiently apparent of itself. Two papers on the land question, by Professor Cairnes and Mr. Seeborn, will be relished by the select audience for which alone they are adapted or intended. Mr. Dowden writes agreeably on Marlow, but has nothing new to tell us. "The Woman of Business" is as amusing as usual. If Miss Helen Taylor had been a woman of business, the world would have wanted her essay on the morality of fox-hunting. It is hardly business-like to spend time and pains on a subject of which the writer must necessarily be ignorant. Miss Taylor argues against the chase on the ground of the lowness of certain motives which she believes to constitute its main attraction. The simple answer to her is that her belief is groundless.

The *Contemporary Review* contains an interesting paper on the Roman Curia, by Professor Cheatham; also one on Hegel, by Mr. T. C. Simon—a very competent authority; and a review of Tennyson's new volume, by the Dean of Canterbury.

"Austin Friars" continues to be the leading feature in *Tinsley*. The sentimental part of the story is less attractive than the business part. The City is Mrs. Riddell's peculiar domain, which other lady-novelists are little likely to dispute with her. It is astonishing what animation she can impart to the driest incidents of pecuniary transactions. "The Mystic Handwriting" is an excellent story of the supernatural. "Tis a Hundred Years Since" is an entertaining retrospect of affairs as they existed a century since; and "The Mad Queen of Castille," compiled from the work of the late Mr. Bergenroth, is one of the most striking and mysterious episodes of history. "Mr. Oscar Preen" is as amusing as usual, and, on the whole, the number may be pronounced excellent.

We may say as much for the *Gentleman's Magazine*, with its lively, gossiping, and, at the same time, really instructive essays on such minor social topics as bezique, flirtation, and "peas with a knife." A paper on "The Alabamas of the Future" is equally entertaining and more important. "The Silken Banner" is an historical novelette, briefly and powerfully narrated.

The *Argosy* commences the new year with a new novel by Mrs. Wood, entitled "Bessy Rane." The most remarkable contribution, however, is "Robert Ashton's Wedding Day," by "Johnny Ludlow," an excellent example of the style of this very original storyteller. Miss King's paper on "The Superstitions of the West" is interesting and amusing. The best article in the *Dublin University* is "A Greek Hercules," descriptive of the remains recently discovered on the island of Therasia. *London Society* commences a new romance, of more pretension than usual; while the miscellaneous contents betray no symptoms of falling off. In addition to its usual class of papers—always excellent in their way—the *Monthly Packet* has a valuable astronomical article by Mr. Procter. We have also to acknowledge *Chambers's Journal*, the *Leisure Hour*, the *Sunday Magazine*, *Aunt Judy*, *Good Words for the Young*, and *Golden Words*.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

On Thursday a meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Thomas Chapman, Esq., F.R.S., V.P., in the chair. Richard Lewis, Esq., the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, the second-service clasp of the institution and a copy of the vote inscribed on vellum were ordered to be presented to Mr. Isaac Jarman, the coxswain of the Ramsgate life-boat Bradford, and the silver medal and vote on vellum to Charles Fish, the bowman of the boat, in testimony of their recent gallant services during fearful storms in saving life from shipwreck, services which required much skill and nerve in their performance. The thanks, inscribed on vellum, were also voted to Mr. Daniel Reading, the master of the Ramsgate Harbour steam-tug Aid, which usually towed out the life-boat, and which thus materially assisted the boat in its mission of mercy. The Board of Trade, to whom the Ramsgate Harbour belongs, pays the crew of the life-boat. Captains Walker and Shaw were indefatigable in the management of the Bradford life-boat. The Society's silver medal and copy of the vote inscribed on vellum were likewise granted to Mr. Richard J. Thomas, coxswain of the New Brighton tubular life-boat, in acknowledgment of his brave services at the wreck of the schooner Elephant, of Ulverston, when the boat was the means of saving one out of two of the crew of that vessel, which was wrecked on Taylor's bank, in Liverpool Bay, during a fresh gale, on Oct. 19 last. Rewards amounting to £563 were also voted to the crews of various life-boats, for saving 147 lives from various shipwrecks and for other services in the boats during the heavy storms of the past month. It should be mentioned that many of the life-boats went off in reply to signals of distress from vessels which subsequently got out of danger and did not require the help of the boats. It may be added that during the past year the boats of the institution saved 873 lives, besides contributing to the rescue of twenty-nine vessels from destruction. The silver medal of the institution and a copy of the vote inscribed on vellum were granted to Mr. John Banyard, chief officer of H.M. Coastguard at Hornsea, Yorkshire, and £2 to two other men, for putting off in a small boat during a strong gale to the wreck of the brig Giuseppina, of Naples, on Oct. 28 last, with the view of bringing the master of the vessel on shore. Mr. Banyard afterwards waded and swam to the brig, and saved the captain's life. Various other rewards were likewise granted to the crews of different shore boats for saving life on our coasts, and payments to the amount of £2040 were ordered to be made on various life-boat establishments. The thanks of the institution inscribed on vellum were voted to R. G. Cheesman, Esq., and A. Gosset, Esq., late collectors of H.M. Customs at Weymouth and Bideford, in acknowledgment of their valuable co-operation during the period they severally occupied the office of hon. secretary of the branches of the society at those places. It was decided to station an additional life-boat at Appledore, on the coast of Devon. A report was read from Captain D. Robertson, R.N., the assistant inspector of life-boats to the institution, on his recent visits to different life-boat stations. A cordial vote of thanks having been passed to Mr. Thomas Chapman, F.R.S., and Sir Edward Perrott, Bart., for their able conduct in the chair at the meetings of the institution during the past year, the proceedings terminated.

A German paper gives an account of a strange incident which occurred lately on the occasion of a marriage before the civil authorities in Algeria. The official required the consent of the mother, and asked if she were present. A loud bass voice answered, "Yes." The Mayor looked up and saw a tall soldier before him. "That is well," he said; "let the mother come here, her consent and signature are necessary." To the astonishment of all present, the soldier approached the Mayor with long strides, saluted in military fashion, and said—"You ask for the mother of the bride, she stands before you." "Very well, Sir," replied the Mayor, "then stand back, I can take no proxy; I must see the mother—the mother, I tell you!" "And I repeat," rejoined the soldier, "that she stands before you. My name is Maria L—, I have been thirty-six years in the service; I have been through several campaigns, and obtained the rank of Sergeant; here are my papers, the permission to wear uniform, and my nomination as Sergeant-Major." The Mayor carefully examined the documents and found them perfectly correct, and completed the marriage of the bridal pair, the mother blessing them so fervently with her deep bass voice that all present were more startled than touched.

LITERATURE.

Journal of a Visit to Egypt, Constantinople, The Crimea, Greece, &c., in the Suite of the Prince and Princess of Wales. By the Hon. Mrs. William Grey. (Smith, Elder, and Co.) There is feminine elegance and good taste in the very cover of this book; and the explanatory and dedicatory preface, addressed to the Princess of Wales, is in the truly feminine style, with the proper feminine regard for notes of admiration. If one were inclined to say, "methinks the lady doth protest too much," it would be because there was no occasion at all for protest, or apology, or explanation of any kind. Nearly everybody, except a few Fenians, displays a feverish anxiety to follow the movements of the Prince and Princess of Wales when they perform the not very difficult or laborious feat of being driven round the park; much more, then, was interest likely to be excited when the illustrious pair had left our western isles for the land of the morning and had condescended to trust their Royal persons to the tender mercies of the bloodthirsty insects whose operations, like those of the first Napoleon's army, are looked down upon by a hundred ages from the heights of the pyramids. And greater still would be the interest when it appeared that the account of the Royal pilgrimage would not be based, as is usually the case, upon furtive peeps through opportune keyholes, or upon third-hand gossip, or upon eaves-dropping, or upon the whisperings of the back stairs, but upon the personal experience of one whose daily privilege it was to stand and even sit (and yet live) in the actual presence of Royalty. Since, however, it has seemed good to publish a sort of apologetic protest and explanation, let the genesis of the book be briefly described. "The kettle began it"—that is to say, General Grey having had the custody of his sister-in-law's journal, took upon himself, with the boldness of an English veteran, the responsibility of having it printed. The matter was at first quite private, and there were but three copies, one for the Princess of Wales, one for the General, and one for his sister-in-law. It is amusing to read the General's blunt acknowledgment that he did not ask his sister-in-law's consent, for the simple reason that he thought she might refuse; and it is probable that he knew how irresistible is the fascination of seeing oneself in print. The first step is the one; tell a secret privately to three persons, and soon it will be all over the town; print three private copies of a work, and soon there will be an unrestricted publication. Readers sometimes have and sometimes have not cause to be thankful for the taking of the critical first step; in the present case, one would say, they have. The narrative is unpretentious, sufficiently well and unaffectedly written, and, in some parts, very entertaining. It will not add much to historical and scientific knowledge, but it has its value as a trustworthy mirror of interior life such as it is found amongst certain august personages. What with Sultans, and Sultanas, and Viceroy, and Princes, and Princesses, and harems, and slaves, and gold and silver and jewels, fond memory recalls the most extravagant stories in the "Thousand and One Nights." The idea of sleeping in a bed made of massive silver and worth £3000! it is enough to deprive a burglar of sleep for ever. Nor will it be easy for some persons, as yet unconscious of overt illegality (whatever may have been their infractions of the tenth commandment), to restrain their emotions upon reading of tobacco-pipes with one large ruby or emerald for mouth-piece. It is no new discovery that precious stones exert a powerful and even awful influence upon the feminine mind, and are regarded as not much less (if not more) worthy of quest than the "holy grail," so that the regularity with which notes of admiration are appended to sentences in which jewels are mentioned should not create astonishment. Women will probably appreciate to the full the stories relating to the suckling of infants (an important matter, no doubt, but motherly); and men will ponder, regretfully, perhaps, upon the condition of man and wife in that country where "snoring or grinding her teeth in her sleep would give him a right to a divorce." Things cannot be made much easier, even in Indiana.

Hitherto. By Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney. (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) Whatever one may be intended to surmise from the more than slightly mysterious language of the introductory pages, this is, to all intents and purposes, a three-volume novel. It is called "a story of yesterday;" and it did not require the oracular utterances of a prophet or prophetess to assure the world in general that an ordinary being cannot describe with any certainty the events of to-morrow, may even be so dazzled, confused, and imperfectly cognisant as to misunderstand and misrepresent the occurrences of to-day, and that, seeing how lives interlace and overlap and silently and invisibly influence one another, a more correct estimate of things is likely to be arrived at when it is not carried beyond yesterday or hitherto. And, this being so, it is, furthermore, pretty plain that an old woman (unless the preference should be given to an old man) would make a better, or at any rate fuller and more trustworthy, autobiographical storyteller than a young one. But, as "stories in this world tell themselves by halves," and "there is always a silent side," the direct narration of autobiography may be occasionally exchanged for the oblique of mere interpretation. At any rate, in "Hitherto" there is a continual shifting from direct to oblique narration; and the plan has the advantage (if that be the proper word) of being capable of such employment that a sort of mystery is created. The author had already given to our reading generation "Faith Gartney's Girlhood," "The Gayworthys," and other works, and had thereby gained high rank as a writer and assurance of general welcome. The present novel exhibits all the old descriptive power, originality, and freshness; the pages are often quite redolent of country life in all its healthfulness and fragrance. Never could idyll boast a nobler rustic lover than Richard Hathaway; and never has a scene of rustic love been described with more simple grace and quiet humour than the episode of Annie's disgrace and the "worrying" of her hideous bonnet. For anything equally good one is thrown back upon recollections of Maggie in "The Mill on the Floss." The Transatlantic tone which is naturally apparent all through the story is rather piquant than otherwise; at any rate, it is still sufficiently uncommon not to be stale. Objections may be made to the mixture of chemistry and the New Jerusalem; there may seem to be more of Revelations than was necessary or desirable; the Deity may remind one of the French novelist's "bon Dieu," invoked on frivolous occasions, and performing the part of a good-natured abbé; the analysis of feelings may be pronounced morbid, and such as in real life would be intolerable; the importance attached to articles of dress and ornament may make masculine readers yawn; but no one will deny that the novel is well written, that the writer has more poetical pretensions than she claims, and that the work is, for thought, for description, and for knowledge of human nature, very far above the average.

A History of Pottery and Porcelain, Medieval and Modern. By Joseph Marryatt. Third Edition. (Murray.) Since the first publication, nearly twenty years ago, of this valuable history of an interesting art-manufacture, the taste for those elegant works of design with which ceramic wares are capable of being associated has greatly increased in the English public mind. The notice bestowed upon them, as a most attractive department of the great international exhibitions in London and Paris, and of the many local exhibitions of arts and industry, has contributed, no doubt, to this result; with the example of some distinguished English collectors, and the display, both curious and beautiful, of a variety of objects, belonging to the same class, lent to the South Kensington Museum. Mr. Marryatt's learned researches, following those of M. Brongniart, and aided by the persons in charge of the principal collections of specimens in this country and on the Continent of Europe, have gained him the authority of a recognised master of this sort of knowledge, and his treatise has been translated into French, with an introduction by M. Riocreux, in which it is commended as the most complete account of the subject. It gives a description, and narrates the history, of each distinctive school of this art, in the Middle Ages or in modern times, among the different nations, in Spain, Italy, Germany, the Netherlands, France, and England. The book is illustrated with six finely-coloured plates and 300 wood engravings.

The Palestine and the Sinai Exploration Funds have been united.



VIEW OF SANTA MAURA, DESTROYED BY AN EARTHQUAKE.



FESTIVAL AT THE EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN ON NEW YEAR'S EVE.

T. CRESWICK, ESQ., R.A.

The death of Mr. Creswick on the 28th ult., at Linden Grove, Bayswater (where he long had Mulready for neighbour), leaves a vacancy in the ranks of the Forty R.A.s, which cannot be filled up with a landscape-painter (so exclusively to be considered) from the list of Associates. It is nearly thirty years since the Academic body was recruited by a practitioner of what is generally considered one of the most original and successful branches of British art. The consequence is that, if we except Messrs. Redgrave and Mason, both of whom may be as fairly ranged with figure as with landscape painters, a highly characteristic department of the national art is represented in the Royal Academy only by the declining powers of the veteran landscapist Mr. F. R. Lee.

Mr. Creswick's life and works present scant materials for biographer or critic. Both were comparatively monotonous and devoid of stirring incident. The works indicate a cheerful, genial mind, looking always on the bright side of Nature in her less impressive aspects and in her familiar moods. Great industry was employed in frequent iteration of popular subjects treated in an easy, elegant, airy, conventional manner. The becks of Yorkshire, the mountain streams of Wales, and the banks of the Wye and other rivers, supplied the staple productions of more than forty years of a happy art-life. Mr. Creswick was born at Sheffield, Yorkshire, in 1811. He came to London whilst still a youth, and his first contributions to the Royal Academy exhibitions, which were views of "Llyn Gwynant—Morning," and of "Carnarvon Castle," appeared at Somerset House as early as 1828. He continued in immediately succeeding years to exhibit subjects derived generally from the streams, lanes, and villages of the midland counties. These were alternated in 1836 with views from the coast, the woodlands, the heaths and downs of Sussex. Thenceforward Mr. Creswick's subjects and effects varied but little from the class for which we have indicated his preference; and his early-developed powers remained at nearly the same level till the first approach of the long and distressing illness which at length terminated in his death. A series of Cornish scenes,



THE LATE T. CRESWICK, ESQ., R.A.

and another series of Irish landscapes, chequered the uniformity of his subjects, but not the similarity of his execution. His largest, most important works exhibited from year to year at the Academy were often among the most popular pictures in the annual gatherings. This was due in general to the sweet, homely sentiment and the fresh beauty of aerial perspective which distinguished them. Mr. Creswick undertook, in conjunction with Mr. Redgrave, the arrangement of the pictures of the British school in the International Exhibition of 1862. He often painted in harmonious association with Mr. Frith, Mr. Ansdell, and in later years with Mr. Bottomley—the first supplying figures, the two latter animals, to Mr. Creswick's landscapes. He executed an extensive series of pictures from the scenery of North Wales, which were reproduced in lithography as a companion series to the "Lake Scenery" painted by Pyne. Among his best-remembered works are "Home by the Sands," "The Windings of a River," "Doubtful Weather," "The London Road a Hundred Years Ago," "The Weald of Kent," "Course of the Greta," "The Wharfe," "The Forest Farm," "The Happy Spring Time," "The Smithy," and "A Welsh River." He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1842, and a full Academician in 1851.

The portrait of Mr. Creswick is from a photograph by Mr. John Watkins, of Parliament-street.

FESTIVAL AT THE EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN.

From among the entertainments given on New-Year's Eve at the different hospitals and charitable institutions in London, we have selected for illustration one given at the East London Hospital for Children.

This hospital was founded, in January, 1868, by a gentleman and his wife, who were both thoroughly acquainted with the locality and the great need of such a hospital. It was opened with ten beds only for in-patients, and a dispensary for women; but within ten months, by the assistance of friends, the number was



SPADE DRILL AT THE TOWER.

increased to forty. The demand for admittance is very great, so that even this accommodation is far from sufficient; and the committee in whose hands the institution has been placed are obliged to appeal to the public for funds to provide a more suitable building. We may mention that the houses in which the hospital now exists were previously used as a warehouse and a sailmaker's loft. The characteristics of the institution were most ably described by Mr. Dickens in *All the Year Round* of Dec. 9, 1868, under the title of "A Small Star of the East."

The Christmas-tree was at the end of one of the largest wards, and around it were gathered those patients well enough to get up, and nearly 200 other children who had formerly been relieved at the institution. It was, indeed, a sight to rejoice the hearts of those who were thus providing for these poor a few hours of unwanted pleasure. In front of this large group came beds on each side, whose little occupants, though unable to rise, were surrounded by toys and other amusements.

Besides the Christmas-tree, there was a Punch and Judy in the boys' ward, which, from the roars of laughter, seemed to be thoroughly appreciated; and in the course of the evening dissolving views, exhibited by one of the committee, afforded immense delight in the out-patients' room. This part of the amusements was afterwards repeated in the girls' ward, for the benefit of those too ill to leave their beds. We need hardly say that a supper and all that could be desired in the eating way was not the least part of the evening's enjoyment.

The expenses of these entertainments were defrayed by the founders of the institution and a few friends.

On inquiry, we find that the out-patients relieved at this institution during the two years number 7155, and the in-patients 597.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

Spade drill has been commenced in the Tower ditch by the second battalion of the Scots Fusilier Guards, and it is proposed to continue the exercise weekly during the season. We give an illustration of the busy scene on the preceding page.

By order of the home Government, the native Indian regiments that were in Abyssinia are to be allowed to place the word "Abyssinia" on their colours.

Another powerful addition has been made to the English Navy. The Vanguard, a ship of close upon 4000 tons, and partially plated on the invincible principle, was floated out of dock at Birkenhead on Monday.

A general order, issued by the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief on Saturday, notifies, at the instance of the Secretary of State for War, that sales under Circular Memorandum, dated Horse Guards, Feb. 15, 1861, Gen. No. 106, are suspended for the present.

The Lords of the Admiralty have decided on effecting a further reduction at the Chatham Dockyard by the abolition of the paint-mills and factory. It is expected that a considerable annual saving will thereby be effected.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* contains the following:—"Owing to the reductions which are to be made in the Army next year, recruiting will for the present be to a great extent stopped, and the regiments proceeding on foreign service, as far as possible, augmented by means of the transfer of men from corps whose strength may be above the home establishment. Pending the alterations which will probably be carried into effect this year in the constitution of the staff of the reserve forces, no more staff officers of pensioners will be appointed. Chelsea Hospital, as well as Kilmainham, will not be kept up after March next."

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The annual proceedings of the National Rifle Association for the past year have been published. The balance-sheet, which includes money prizes as well as the value of prizes in kind, and annual challenge cups, shows the total income from all sources to have been £21,571 13s. 9d., while the expenditure amounted to £20,874 17s. 1d. There is thus an excess of income over expenditure of £696 15s. 8d., which, added to the capital already invested, gives a total sum in favour of the association of £9028 12s. 5d. This amount is exclusive of all investments in stores, buildings, tramway, targets, furniture, &c. In comparing the balance-sheet of 1869 with that of 1868 the total receipts in the former year exceed those of the latter by £1206 17s., while the total expenditure has been less by £1462 6s. 9d.

The total number of life, annual, and honorary members is 3199. The total receipts taken at the gates and stand at the last Wimbledon meeting were £2902, or £845 more than in the previous year. A committee having been appointed to inquire into the finances of the association, went carefully into all the various items of annual expenditure, and drew up an elaborate report, the recommendations of which have been in the main adopted and acted upon by the council. The result has been that, whereas in 1868 there was a deficiency of upwards of £1800, to meet which stock had to be sold to the amount of £2000, there remains now, in 1869, after payment of all current expenses, a balance of £696 15s. 8d. to the credit of the association. This result has been obtained concurrently with an increase of stock and without diminishing the prize-list or endangering by any unwise economy the success of future meetings. It is also stated that the financial result of many of the changes made in the conduct of the Wimbledon prize meeting will in subsequent years show more advantageously than in the first year of their adoption, and the council see their way to further economies which they confidently expect will diminish expenditure in the coming year, and so far increase the balance to the credit of the association.

The expenses at Wimbledon were last year £6095.

The office expenses for the year amounted to £1507; printing and stationery, £668.

THE QUEEN'S TAXES.

The *Times* publishes the following statement with respect to the altered mode of collecting the Queen's taxes, about which great misapprehension seems to prevail:—

1. **INCOME TAX.**—There is no alteration whatever in respect to the payment of income tax on dividends arising from public funds or shares, on interest of moneys, or on salaries. The tax under each of these heads will be deducted at the time of payment, exactly as before. The income tax chargeable in respect of houses or lands, and on profits of trades or professions, for which an assessment is required to be made in and for the year ending April 5, was formerly, by law, payable quarterly; but the first and second quarters have, in practice, been generally collected together in October, leaving the third quarter to be collected in January and the fourth quarter in the following April. Under the present law, the tax for the whole year ending April 5 will be collected in a single payment to be made in the month of January of that year.

2. **LAND TAX AND INHABITED HOUSE DUTY.**—These taxes are chargeable as before, the house duty being rated on the current annual value of the premises in the year of assessment, ending April 5. They were payable in moieties, on Sept. 20 and March 20 of such year. The whole year's tax will now be payable in one sum in the month of January.

3. **Assessed taxes** were chargeable in respect of the greatest number of articles (male servants, carriages, horses, &c.) kept or used at any one time during the year ending April 5. These taxes became due only in the year succeeding that in which the articles were kept, and were payable in moieties on or after Sept. 20 and March 20. Thus of the assessed taxes on articles kept in the year 1868, ending April 5, 1869, one moiety has, or should have been, already paid, and the remaining moiety will still have to be collected in April next. No tax has been or will be charged in respect of any article kept between April 5, 1869, and Jan. 1, 1870.

4. **The new excise licenses**, which are in lieu of the assessed taxes, come into operation on Jan. 1, 1870. These licenses must be taken out during the month of January, or within twenty-one days from the time at which any of the articles are taken into use, and will hold good until Dec. 31, 1870. To facilitate the obtaining of the licenses forms of declaration have been prepared, and are being

forwarded to all persons whose names appear on the lists of assessed taxpayers; others may obtain them by application, by letter or personally, at Somerset House, or at any of the places indicated in the notices affixed to the church doors, &c. The licenses will only be supplied on the delivery of these forms, properly filled up, together with the amount of the duties payable.

The foregoing explanation will make it evident that no one can be called upon to pay taxes twice for the same articles for any one year, or to pay duty twice in respect of income tax, inhabited house duty, or land tax for any portion of a year.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The racing season of 1869 was one of the longest and the dreariest that we remember. If we calculate suburban and other small meetings, there was flat racing every month of the year; but the legitimate, so to speak, extended from Feb. 16 to Nov. 26. As if to give the two-year-old protectionist party a proof of what two-year-olds can do when they have free trade, Lady Kew ran thirty times. She began at Lincoln as second to Cymbal on Feb. 17, and finished second to Theodore at Bromley Winter on Dec. 14. Old John Osborne, with his Lambtons and King Alfreds of other days, hardly worked like that "fot't brass."

It has been in many respects a remarkable year. The forfeit-list is about £6000 above the average, and the greater part of that is due from an ex-steward of the Jockey Club. The year witnessed two most important changes in race policy, "the outdoor-relief bill" for two-year-olds up to May morning, and the abolition of the old selling-plate system. The Goodwood authorities have hardened their hearts into adding £2000 to their stakes; and Chester goes for £1000 more than that. For the first time on record the horses which have run first and second in the Derby just reverse their places in the St. Leger; a £200 note is left for an instant on a table in the rooms at Newmarket and its owner can never hear of it again; and the stewards of the rooms and stands are obliged to put out a notice that those members who owe for lodgings and other expenses in the town for two months to begin with, and a month after notice, will be warned off the heath and lose their membership!

It has been, on the whole, a season of very moderate three and decidedly good two year olds. The foals which supplied the latter, exclusive of those bred abroad, were registered 1738 strong with Messrs. Weatherby—or, rather, allowing for deaths, about 1640. Of these, 842 ran and 318 were winners of all amounts, from Sunshine (£7663) to a Vengeance filly, £14. The latter was laborious in her vocation, as she ran a dozen times. It is remarkable that the winners of the highest amounts (£16,728 in all)—Frivolity, Sunshine and Kingcraft—should finish head and head by themselves for the Middle Park Plate, and leave the rest, as it were, "standing still" in the dip from the Bushes. The four and upwards had all the best of the great handicaps at the beginning of the season; then the threes had a short turn, then the seniors had a very long innings, and their spell was not broken till Cherie and Westminster had won the two great Autumn handicaps.

There has been no great cup horse in the year since Brigantine broke down, as Blue Gown's forte, like Formosa's, never lay in long distances. It is noticeable that an Oaks, a Derby, and a St. Leger winner finished first, second, and third in the Ascot Cup. Pretender and Pero Gomez, the great three-year old rivals, were each beaten three times; and while the one won £10,000, the other was close up with £9790. Juanita worked harder than any three year-old of the year, as she ran thirty-eight times and won £230. The long-legged Spy, with £2037, headed the four-year-old winners; and Knight of the Garter's five-year-old performances were achieved under marvellously high weights. For the Willoughby Cup he carried 12 st. 13 lb., and beat Mount Palatine, to whom he gave 45 lb., after a dead heat; and his 24 lb. to old Silenus was also a great performance. The match of the year was that in which Vespasian received 4 lb. from Blue Gown and beat him very easily across the Flat. The old horse showed immense form in the Chesterfield Cup, at Goodwood, where he gave the four-year-old President Lincoln 37 lb. and beat him in a canter. Voltigeur's stock and descendants have won thirteen Queen's Plates this season; and Saunterer has made his second English beginning well, with seven two-year-old winners. Old Surplice does not appear among the 334 sires in the foal-list, of which fifteen are winners of the St. Leger and Derby. His son Cranbury is entered as a winner of a race and the sire of eight foals in the same year. The Queen's twenty-nine yearlings of last year have had eleven two-year-old winners among them, and Mr. Blenkiron's ninety have twenty-six. Queen of Hearts, which cost 40 gs., has won £1455; Mantilla (280 gs.) has proved a good purchase, as she has won £2770; and Frivolity (500 gs.) has fructified into £5340. Two-year-olds have increased in number from 112 in 1822 to 842 last season, and racehorses generally from 988 to 2534. The highest-priced yearlings of last season were the Ratanaplan—Borealis colt (1250 gs.) and the Saunterer—Margery Daw filly (1800 gs.), the highest price ever given for a filly. Bucks, Rutland, and Westmorland are still without races; and Cornwall has only a little meeting at St. Colombes, where H.R.H. the Prince of Wales gives a cup. Scotland has sixteen meetings, or just two less than Yorkshire. During the last three seasons, Butler has ridden 1227 races and won 265; and Kenyon 1189 races and won 285. Snowden was making a very fine season of it when he broke his leg, and, as he was engaged to Mr. Merry, he would have ridden Sunshine in all her races.

Roberts the champion's break at billiards, of 346, was deemed at one time to be a feat that no man in the present or any other century would rival. However, W. Cook, jun., has now beaten it five times, with 351, 359, 367, 388, and finally with 394 at Manchester. He has, of course, challenged Roberts, and the latter has not yet given him answer.

The North Seaton Coursing Club have held a successful meeting. That veteran courser, Dr. Richardson, won the North Seaton Stakes with Old Mortality by King Death; and the honorary secretary, Mr. Jacob Wilson, after dividing the Newbiggen Stakes with Twilight, won the Spital House Stakes with What Cheer, and achieved his maiden public victory. The most interesting coursing issue of the season has been at Hordley, where Sea Cove met and beat Pauline. Both of them up to that point were unbeaten.

POST-OFFICE NOTICES.

The next mails for Australia will be dispatched from London, via Southampton, on the morning of Saturday, Jan. 22; via Marseilles, on the evening of Friday, Jan. 28.

To prevent misconception, it is considered desirable to give notice that no alteration has taken place in the days for dispatching mails from this country to the United States, or in the lines of steamers by which the mails will be conveyed.

The postage on letters posted in the United Kingdom addressed to any part of Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick is reduced to 3d. per half-ounce or fraction thereof when conveyed by direct packet or private ship; and to 4d. per half-ounce or fraction thereof when sent via the United States, provided the postage be in each case prepaid. Unpaid or insufficiently paid letters are liable on their delivery to an additional charge of 3d. each over and above the postage.

According to the *Pioneer* of Allahabad, a new variety of chinchona, yielding a larger percentage of quinine than any species yet analysed, has been discovered by Mr. Broughton, the quindologist to the Madras Government. It has been raised from seeds collected in the Loxa district of the Andes.

There was a "Scotch Dinner" in the Townhall at Calcutta on St. Andrew's Day. Mr. H. Sandeman presided, and Mr. R. Stewart was croupier. The principal guests were Sir Henry Durand, Sir R. Temple, General Norman, and the military and private secretaries of the Governor-General. The band of the Cameronians was present. About a hundred and fifty sat down to dinner. Sir H. Durand replied for the Army, and again for the guests; Sir R. Temple for the Civil Service, the Hon. Mr. Bullen Smith for the merchants, Mr. Wyman for the trades, Mr. N. Thomson for the Bench, and Mr. G. Evans for the Bar.

LAW AND POLICE.

A supplement to the *London Gazette*, published on Saturday last, contains various orders by the Lord Chancellor, issued by virtue of the powers vested in him by the Bankruptcy Act, 1869. The orders enumerate various county courts which are excluded from bankruptcy jurisdiction and the county courts to which the districts of the excluded courts are now attached; specify the names of the county courts to which pending business is transferred; set forth what seals shall be used by the various courts; prescribe the scale of fees to be charged for business done by any court or office under the Act; and direct that all business pending in the old London Bankruptcy Court on the 31st ult. shall be transferred to the new London Bankruptcy Court. In London, on Friday, there was a great rush of bankrupts to seek shelter under the old Act from the rigour of the new one, which came into force on Saturday. The scene at Basinghall-street was of the most exciting character. The throng of people wishing to be declared bankrupt was so great that as the day wore on and many found themselves still outside they sought to gain entrance through the windows as well as doors. It is believed that 300 petitions were filed. The effect of this rush to the Bankruptcy Court was apparent in Tuesday's *Gazette*, which contained a huge list of bankrupts.—Mr. Bacon, the newly-appointed Chief Judge, sat in chambers, on Saturday, and disposed of some formal matters.—The number of prisoners for debt who were entitled, under last year's legislation, to be released on Saturday, was ninety-four. One of the discharged prisoners, named Barnacles, had been in confinement a quarter of a century, under an order from the Court of Admiralty. When the poor old man got outside Whitecross-street prison, he stared about and seemed perfectly helpless.

In his annual report to the Court of Aldermen, the Ordinary of Newgate again draws attention to the baneful effects of what is known as "sensational" literature upon the minds of the young and the ignorant. He mentions a striking incident in support of his position. In August last a soldier shot his corporal at Aldershot, and a police-sheet produced an illustration purporting to convey the details of the crime. The paper was circulated in the Raglan Barracks, at Devonport, where a soldier was under arrest for a trifling offence. He was unable to read, but the picture gave him the idea of obtaining similar revenge. On the following day he shot his corporal, and was afterwards hanged at Exeter. "That picture," said he to the Ordinary of Newgate, "put it into my head." Drunkenness and betting are likewise mentioned as having a prominent connection with crime.

At the Worship-street Police Court, on Tuesday, a man, his wife, and daughter were charged with having unlawfully diminished in value the current gold coin of the realm. The process is known as "sweating," and in the house of the prisoners were found the usual chemical appliance for carrying it out. A remand for a week was ordered.

Alexis Ensor, who also enjoys several aliases, was finally examined, on Monday, at Lambeth Police Court, on charges of swindling foreigners. His practice was to advertise in the Belgian, French, and German newspapers for governesses in families of distinction in England, and obtain remittances from inquirers, who, when no more could be squeezed out of them, were left without remedy. A Belgian lady, however, having received a formal letter of engagement, instead of sending a remittance as requested, came herself to England and discovered that she was swindled. Application to the police led to the apprehension of the prisoner; and the number of similar frauds to which some clue has been obtained in which the prisoner had been successful is said to be extraordinary. He was committed for trial.

James Waghorn, a medical student, who threw a wrenched-off knocker at a hansom cab and then assaulted the driver for his expostulations, was brought before Mr. Knox, at Marlborough-street, on Saturday, and ordered to pay £3 for the damage done to the vehicle and a similar amount for the attack upon the cabman.

Inquests were held, on Saturday, upon the bodies of two men, one fifty-two years of age, and the other twenty-nine, who had starved themselves to death. In the first case, the deceased had been overwhelmed with grief at the loss of his wife; and in the second, the brain had given way from overwork, and the unfortunate man died, after declaring that he could live without eating.

The explosion at Ewell, caused by the man Huggett, upon whose remains an inquest was held last week, has been the cause of another death—that of George Spooner, the occupier of the house. A Coroner's inquiry into the circumstances took place on Tuesday, when a verdict of wilful murder against Huggett was returned.

Elizabeth Barry, the female servant who ran away with Colonel Hickie's little girl, in October last, was, on Tuesday, tried at the Reading Sessions and sentenced to fifteen months' hard labour.

The Suffolk estate of the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh has been the scene of a brutal murder. The body of an under-gamekeeper in the employment of his Highness was found in such a state as to leave no doubt that the poor fellow had been beaten to death. Two men, named Rutherford and Heffer, are in custody on suspicion of having been concerned in the crime.—Three desperate poachers are in custody for shooting, with intent to murder, upon the estate of Mr. Pratt, of Ryston Hall, Norfolk.

A pitiable history was revealed on Monday at the Liverpool Coroner's Court during an inquest upon the body of a man named Wharton. It appears that he was once a man of fortune; but continuous reverses, combined with the death of his wife, had such an effect upon his mind that on Friday last he committed suicide by using prussic acid. A verdict of "Temporary insanity" was returned.

At Stone, in Staffordshire, a miller has been fined £10 for having adulterated flour, and £5 for having alum in his possession. The police found in the defendant's mill 400 lb. of alum "ready prepared for purposes of adulteration." The flour seized was adulterated to the extent of 4 oz. of alum to 14 lb. of flour.

Thomas Lightfoot, the Ancoats tradesman charged with cruelty to his imbecile brother, was committed for trial, at the police court, on Saturday. He was, however, admitted to bail.

At the Sheffield Townhall, yesterday week, Edward Stansfield, a fishmonger in the town, was charged with having feloniously received certain sums of money belonging to Mr. W. Shaper, tobacconist and eating-house keeper, Westbar, Sheffield. In 1866 the daughter of Mr. Shaper became acquainted with the prisoner, and in a short time they became engaged. Mr. Shaper was very much opposed to the match, and, in order to break off the intimacy, he sent the girl to a school in Germany. There she remained for two years; photographs, however, being exchanged, and a correspondence kept up between the separated lovers. The girl returned home in 1867, and she at once renewed her acquaintance with the prisoner. The father remained implacable, and the courtship was conducted clandestinely. The prisoner, under the pretence that he was anxious to be settled in business and to be married, prevailed upon the girl, as is alleged, to rob her father's till. This practice continued for about six months, the prisoner being weekly supplied with sums varying from £6 to £10. Even these larger sums, however, failed to satisfy his requirements, and he then prevailed upon his affianced to obtain the key of her father's cashbox, that he might obtain a duplicate of it. The false key he supplied her with, and thus she was enabled to go to the cashbox whenever she pleased. Mr. Shaper missed his money, but he was unable to detect the thief, until his daughter, in a fit of jealousy, disclosed the facts. Mr. Shaper, upon examining his books, found a deficit of over £500. The prisoner has been committed.

At the last Liverpool Assizes, John Gregson, a collier, was sentenced to death for the murder of his wife at Wigan. Monday next has been fixed for the execution, at the Kirkdale Gaol.

At the Coleraine Quarter Sessions, opened on Saturday, a rather novel application was made by a juror to be excused from serving on the jury on the ground that he had a "religious qualm of conscience" against condemning any human being "temporarily or spiritually." The chairman felt surprise at the application, but respected the scruples of the juror, and excused him from attending.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD TORPHICHEN.

The Right Hon. Robert Sandilands, eleventh Lord Torphichen, in the Peerage of Scotland, died on the 24th ult. at Calder House, near Edinburgh. His Lordship was born Aug. 3, 1807, the eldest son of James, tenth Lord, by Margaret Douglas, his wife, second daughter of John Stirling, Esq., of Kippendavie. He entered the Army in early life, became Captain in the Scots Fusilier Guards, and succeeded his father as eleventh Lord Torphichen and eighteenth feudal Baron of Calder, March 22, 1862. The house of Sandilands, driven from England at the Conquest, settled in Scotland, temp. Malcolm III., and has flourished there in honour ever since. The marriage, in 1848, of Sir James Sandilands with Eleanor, daughter of Archibald Douglas, of Douglas, and sister of William, first Earl of Douglas, brought to their daughter not only the barony of Calder, but also the heirship-general of the illustrious house of Douglas, in commemoration of which distinction the Lords Torphichen have always quartered the Douglas arms. The first peer was Sir James Sandilands, Knight of Malta, and Chief of that order in Scotland, who, having resigned the property of the Knights of St. John into the hands of Queen Mary, was created Lord St. John of Torphichen, with remainder to his heirs and assigns whatsoever. The nobleman whose death we record married, July 25, 1865, Helen, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Maitland, Esq., of Dundrennan, Solicitor-General for Scotland, but had no issue. His nephew and heir is James Walter Sandilands, an officer in the Rifle Brigade, now twelfth Lord Torphichen, who was born May 4, 1846, the eldest son of the late Hon. and Rev. John Sandilands, M.A., Rector of Coston, in the county of Lincoln.

LORD CROFTON.

The Right Hon. Edward Crofton, second Lord Crofton, of Mote, in the county of Roscommon, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet of that kingdom, one of the representative Lords, and lately a Lord in Waiting on the Queen, died, on the 27th ult., at his seat, Mote Park. His Lordship was born Aug. 1, 1806, the eldest son of the late Sir Edward Crofton, Bt., by Lady Charlotte Stewart, his wife, daughter of John, sixth Earl of Galloway, Knight. He succeeded to the Peerage Aug. 12, 1817, at the decease of his grandmother, Anne, Baroness Crofton, so created in 1797, a few months after her husband Sir Edward Crofton's decease. His Lordship married, Oct. 19, 1833, Lady Georgiana Paget, daughter of Henry William, first Marquis of Anglesey, K.G., and leaves issue four sons and one daughter, Augusta Caroline, wife of the Hon. L. Gerald Dillon, eldest son of Lord Clonbrock. Of the sons, the eldest, Edward Henry Churchill, born Oct. 22, 1834, succeeds as third Lord Crofton. The family of Crofton was established in Ireland by John Crofton, Esq., of Ballymurray, Auditor-General in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The senior line of his descendants, the Croftons of Mote, ended in an heiress, Catherine Crofton, married to Marcus Lowther, Esq. (of the Lowthers of Kilruie), who assumed the surname of Crofton, and was created a Baronet in 1758. His great-grandson was the nobleman just deceased. The present male representative of the Crofton family is Sir Malby Crofton, Bart., of Longford House, in the county of Sligo.

THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER.

The Right Rev. James Prince Lee, D.D., Lord Bishop of Manchester, died, on the 24th ult., at his residence, Maudeth Hall, in the sixty-sixth year of his age and the twenty-second of his episcopate. His Lordship, who was the eldest son of the late Mr. Stephen Lee, secretary and librarian of the Royal Society, received his early education at St. Paul's School, and completed his course at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained the Craven Scholarship and graduated, in high honours, in 1828. He became afterwards Fellow of Trinity College, Assistant Master of Rugby (under Dr. Arnold), and finally Head Master of King Edward's Grammar School, Birmingham. This last appointment he held from 1838 to 1843, when he was consecrated Bishop of Manchester, the first under the Act of Parliament which erected the see. Dr. Lee married, 1830, Susan, eldest daughter of the late George Penrice, Esq., and leaves issue.

CAPTAIN L. L. BOSCAWEN IBBETSON.

The praiseworthy and hard-working geologist, Captain L. L. Boscawen Ibbetson, F.R.S., F.G.S., who died recently at Biebrich, on the Rhine, had numerous warm friends, both in this country and in Switzerland, where he married a lady of the good family of De Sandoz Rollin, of Neuchâtel, then connected with Prussia. Among his works the most remarkable, perhaps, is the great geological model of the southern coast of the Isle of Wight, constructed, from his own minute surveys, with uncommon accuracy, which, having been exhibited in the Great International Exhibition of 1851, obtained for him a gold medal. Captain Ibbetson contributed to the Geological Survey Office many detailed sections of railway cuttings, when these were in course of construction, and was also a most liberal contributor to the Geological Museum in Jermyn-street. For maintaining the Royal influence in Neuchâtel he was knighted as K.R.E. by the late King of Prussia, and was also a Knight of Hanover.

The Commercial Council of Berlin has decided that instruction shall be gratuitous in the commercial schools.

The "Hirkai Shereef," the most solemn of Mussulman ceremonies, which is celebrated yearly on the fifteenth of Ramadan, took place on the 18th ult., at Constantinople, when the Sultan, the whole of the Ministers, and all the great dignitaries of Church and State, proceeded to inspect and adore the personal relics of the Prophet. These venerable remains amount to seven, exclusive of several minor articles, such as arms, praying-carpet, turban, &c., either appertaining to Mohammed or to his immediate successors, the first four Caliphs, Ebou Bekr, Omer, Osman, and Ali, generally distinguished as "the four friends."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Two.—We have not forgotten the North and West German Chess meetings. Several of the games played at each are in type, and shall appear in due course.
R. O.—No 2 is very smart, and has been marked for insertion. No. 1 strikes us as being below your ordinary standard.
F. H. BENNETT.—You omitted to send the solution of the diagram in question. Berro.—No. 1 is neat; the others are in no respect commendable.
L. H. LORRAINE.—The idea on which your problem is based is a very old one, and has been much hackneyed. Still your treatment of it is clever, and the stratagem altogether is undoubtedly interesting.
V. GORGAS.—Your solution of Problem No. 1347 is the true one, but it was sent too late.
I. H. GIBBLETT.—Much too easy.
I. H. B.—Many thanks; but be assured that any moderately experienced player would see the mate at a glance.
A. NOVICE, T. W. H. M., and Others, will perhaps be obliging enough in future to send in their solutions or supposed solutions of our Problem without comments. The notion of a number of inexperienced Chess amateurs, not one of whom could frame a Chess problem worth a moment's consideration, launching their petty shafts of criticism against the finest Problem composers of the day whenever they find, or fancy they find, a trifling flaw in diagram or solution, is not an agreeable one. It has, to be sure, its amusing side; but it shows, unfortunately, that there is a large class of readers who are nothing for the originality, the invention, the rare constructive skill displayed in the production of a fine Chess stratagem, who never trouble themselves to think out what the composer meant, but who are mindful only to detect any trivial error, either from oversight or misprint, by which, in their slang, the position is "cooked."
HENRY, S. P. DAVID, SUBSCRIBER, and Others.—Your suggested solution of Problem No. 1348, by making White's first move Q takes B, instead of Kt to Kt 3rd, is well deserving consideration. It has been submitted to the author.
OMEGA.—If you desire to subscribe for this year's volume of *La Stratégie*, the Paris monthly chess magazine, your best course is to write to the proprietor, M. Prétie, 72, Rue St. Saviour, Paris.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1348 have been received from Decies, Tim. I. H. B., Croppy, D. O. L., Pip, H. Baudoux, Felix, W. B. W., Semaj, Harrow; S. P. Q. B. of Bruges; Victor and Alfred Gorgias, W. H. G. R., Oversby Vicarage, R. D. T., Derevon, M. P. Silas, Ben, Nemo, S. H. N. F. C. S., W. B., A. Clerk, William, L. H. Lofthouse, A. Wood, B. A.; Lory, of Liverpool; Orade, Streiford, Banhee, T. W. F. B. S., George, A. Wanderer, L. T. B., B. A., Kensington, W. S., Try Again, Victrix, D. D., F. P., F. H. Mona, Henry Frau of Lyons, and Joey.

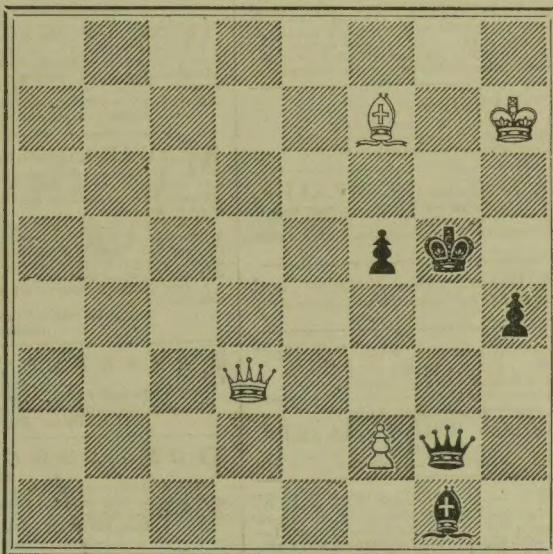
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1349.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q 5th	B takes B, or*	3. Q to K R 3rd, or	
2. Q to K 6th	K takes Kt, or	Q to Q Kt 3rd. Mate.	
	K to K B 6th		
*1.	B to K B 6th, or	2. B takes B	K takes Kt
	B to K Kt 7th	3. Q to Q Kt 3rd. Mate.	

PROBLEM No. 1350.

The following fine Chess Study is from Mr. Horwitz's forthcoming work on End-Games.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, having to play, engages to win the game.

MR. COCHRANE'S GAMES.

A brilliant specimen of the never-tiring "Evans" between Mr. COCHRANE and MOHRSCHUNDER BONNERJEE.

BLACK (M. B.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (M. B.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	19. Q R to Q sq	R to Q Kt sq
2. P to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd		
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th		
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P		
5. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q R 4th		
6. Castles	P to Q 3rd		
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P		
8. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd		
9. B to Q Kt 2nd	Kt to K B 3rd		
10. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Castles		
11. P to K 5th	P takes P		
12. P takes P	Kt to K Kt 5th		
13. Q to K 2nd	Kt to Q 5th		
14. Q to K 4th	Kt takes Kt (ch)		
15. Kt takes Kt	Kt to K R 3rd		
16. P to K 6th	P takes P		
17. B takes P (ch)	K to R sq		
18. B takes B	Q takes B		
19. Q R to Q sq	R to Q Kt sq		
20. R to Q 5th	Q to K Kt 5th		
21. Q to K 7th	P to K B sq		
22. Q to K R 3rd	K R to K B 4th		
23. R to Q 7th	R takes Kt		
24. R takes K Kt P	B takes B P (ch)		
25. K to R sq	B to 5th		
26. P takes R			
27. Q to Q R 4th	R to Q sq		
28. R to Q sq	P to Q B 4th		
29. Q takes Q R P	Q to K B 2nd		
30. Q to Q R 3rd	Kt to K Kt 5th		
31. B takes B (ch)	R takes B		
32. R takes R	P takes R		
33. P to K R 3rd	Kt to K 6th		
	and the Brahmin resigns.		

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE CLUBS OF VIENNA AND BERLIN.

The following is one of two Games which were begun on Sept. 1, 1867, and finished in January, 1869, between the Chess Club of Vienna and that of Berlin. The companion Game we shall give, probably, next week.

(Queen's Gambit declined.)

BLACK (Berlin).	WHITE (Vienna).	BLACK (Berlin).	WHITE (Vienna).
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	26. P to K B 4th	P to K B 3rd
2. P to Q B 4th	P to K 3rd	27. R to K R 5th	P takes P
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to K B 3rd	28. P takes P	P to Q B 3rd
4. B to K Kt 5th	B to K 2nd	29. K to K 2nd	Q to K 3rd
5. P to K 3rd	Castles	30. Q to K B 3rd	P to Q 5th
6. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Q Kt to Q 2nd		
7. P takes P	P takes P		
8. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q Kt 3rd		
9. B to Q 3rd	B to K 3rd		
10. Q to Q B 2nd	P to K R 3rd		
11. B to K R 4th	K Kt to Q 2nd		
12. B to K Kt 3rd	P to Q B sq		
13. Kt to Q Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd		
14. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K B 3rd		
15. P to Q Kt 4th	B to K 2nd		
16. R to Q Kt sq	Kt to K B 3rd		
17. Kt to K 2nd	Kt to K 5th		
18. Kt to K B 4th	B to K B 4th		
19. Kt to K 5th	B to Q 3rd		
20. P to K B 3rd	Kt takes B		
21. K R P takes Kt	B takes B		
22. Q takes B			
23. Q to K B 5th	Kt to Q 2nd		
24. P takes B	B takes Kt		
25. Kt to Q 3rd	Q to K 2nd		
26. P to K B 4th	P to K B 3rd		
27. R to K R 5th	P takes P		
28. P takes P	P to Q B 3rd		
29. K to K 2nd	Q to K 3rd		
30. Q to K B 3rd	P to Q 5th		
31. P takes P	Kt to K B 3rd		
32. R to K R 4th	Q Kt to Q R P (ch)		
33. R to Q Kt 2nd	Q to Q B 5th		
34. Q to K 3rd	Q R to Q sq		
35. K to Q 2nd	Kt to Q 4th		
36. Q to K sq	P to K Kt 4th		
37. R to K 4th	Q to Q B 6th (ch)		
38. K to K 2nd	Q takes Q (ch)		
39. Kt takes Q			
40. K to Q 3rd	Kt to B 6th (ch)		
41. K takes Kt	Kt takes R		
42. Kt to K B 2nd	R to Q 4th		
43. P to K Kt 4th	R to K 3rd		
44. Kt to K 3rd	K to B sq		
45. Kt to Q sq	R to Q Kt 4th		
46. P takes P	P to Q 4th		
47. Kt takes R	R takes R		
48. Kt to Q B 4th	R to K 2nd		
49. K to B 5th	R to K B sq (ch)		
50. K to Kt 6th	R to B 5th		
51. Kt to K 3rd	K to K 3rd		
52. Kt to K B 5th	R takes Kt P		
53. P to K Kt 3rd	P to Q B 4th		
54. P takes P	K takes P		

and Vienna wins.

THE FARM.

A life of Mr. Bates, the eminent shorthorn breeder, is announced as in progress. It will be edited by two of his relatives, and will also contain some recollections by Mr. James Fawcett, of Scalesby Castle, who was for some time a pupil of Mr. Bates, at Halton Castle. The prospectus announces that the statements of the late Mr. John Grey of Dilston's biographer, as to his being the father, so to speak, of the agricultural improvements in the Vale of the Tyne, will be confuted by them and a Mr. Ramsay. "Saddle and Siroloin," or English Farm and Sporting Worthies, by the author of "Silk and Scarlet," will be published in the present month.

The annual Christmas entertainment took place, as usual, on the 25th ult., at the Blennerhasset Co-Operative Farm, in Cumberland. Mr. Lawson, who has been travelling in America for several months past, was one of the lecturers, and gave an account among other matters of the slaughtering of cattle at Chicago, of the dress and weapons of the Indians of Illinois, of cock and bull fights which he attended at Cuba, and of the open evasion of the Maine liquor law. "Free Food," principally bread and soup, was provided. "Abel" had a holiday; but "Cain," the other steam-engine, was set steaming at one end of the eating-room, and, by means of a pipe to its boiler attached to a large tin vessel of water, it boiled sixty quarts of water for tea in a very few minutes. The balance sheet showed that during the year there had been a clear profit of £1009 14s., of which £260 has been absorbed in "Public Good,"—i.e., maintaining a free school, a free reading-room, and library at the farm. Between three or four thousand people looked in during the day.

The shorthorn sales, as far as we hear of them for the forthcoming season, are as follow:—By Mr. Strafford, Mr. Charles Howard's, in Easter week, the day after Captain Oliver's; Mr. Fawke's, in March; Mr. Woodward's second sale soon after that time; and another. Mr. Thornton sells at Mr. Mann of the Asps' on March 1; and follows up with Lord Fitzhardinge's first periodical sale on March 11, Mr. Cox of Brailsford's at the end of March, and Captain Oliver's in Easter Week.

Mr. A. Heesman, the editor of the Sussex Herd-Book, denies that the breed has been crossed with the Devon. He takes the eight first-prize steers in the two classes for each breed, Devon, Hereford, shorthorn, Sussex, above 3 years 3 months, and under that age, and compares the progress they made per month from birth. For those under 3 years 3 months it runs thus:—Devon, 40 lb.; Hereford, 50 lb.; shorthorn, 58 lb.; Sussex, 62 lb.; and for those bullocks above that age—Devon, 36 lb.; Hereford, 43 lb.; shorthorn, 48 lb.; Sussex, 56 lb. The Herefords, be it remembered, were not in great force this year; but the Devons and shorthorns were.

Derbyshire seems to be bestirring itself on the subject of cheese manufacture. Year after year the farmers' wives and daughters begin to find that superintending cheesemaking is a very rheumatic business, and, moreover, that the American factory cheese is so uniform in quality that shopkeepers prefer it. In Chesterfield one great shopkeeper alleges that he can sell thirty tons of American cheese to one of Derbyshire. The factory system is spreading into Canada; and Sweden and North Italy are taking it up. At the Derby meeting on the subject the following sketch was given by the chairman of an American cheese factory:—"The whole number of cows was stated at 750. He supposed that this was the largest number whose produce found its way into the factory at any time, but the average number was 600. What we should call 'shareholders' they called 'patrons.' Having got a certain number of patrons, they erected their building, which cost from £300 to £500. It was built of wood, and was not very elaborate—consisting sometimes of only two rooms, the one down stairs for making cheese, and the other up stairs for storing it. They had no steam power; they had only a steam-boiler to raise their curd or water to the right temperature. A running stream of water was essential. They selected six of their best men, whom they called their managing committee, and out of them they selected two most able to go into the trading world and sell the product of their labours for the best prices they could get. This factory commenced work on March 30 and closed Nov. 16, thus being in operation 231 days. They received during that time 1,310,540 lb. (10 lb. = a gallon) of milk, and 246,831 lb. of cheese was manufactured from it. When sold, the produce realised £7870. Each cow averaged £13; they would be best able to judge whether the cow did its duty. The patrons paid for manufacturing, £987; paid for carting, £71; and they appeared to have made a present to their directors of £39, possibly for travelling expenses." In America and Canada 920 factories are at work.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Lady Harriet Clive, Baroness Windsor, a peeress in her own right, daughter of Other Hickman, fifth Earl of Plymouth (title extinct) and eleventh Baron Windsor, was proved in London, on the 29th ult., by her second son, Colonel the Hon. George Herbert Windsor Clive (Coldstream Guards), and the Hon. Robert Charles Herbert, of Orleton, Salop, the joint acting executors; and to each her Ladyship leaves a legacy of £100. The personality was sworn under £140,000. The will is dated July 12, 1860, and her Ladyship died, Nov. 9 last, at St. Leonards-on-Sea, aged seventy-two. Her Ladyship married, in 1819, the Hon. Robert Henry Clive, a younger son of Edward, first Earl of Powys, who died in 1854, leaving issue three sons and three daughters. Her Ladyship bequeaths to her son, the Hon. George Herbert, the estate of Stone House, Salop, and all property that she might be entitled to from the estates of the first Baron Clive and that of her brother, Other Archer, sixth Earl of Plymouth, and her shares in the Penarth Harbour Dock Company, together with a legacy of £2000. The residue of her personal estate her Ladyship leaves between her daughters, Mary Windsor Clive and Victoria Alexandrina Clive (for whom her Majesty was sponsor).

The will of John Alfred Wigan, Esq., J.P., late of Clare House, East Malling, Kent, was proved in London, on the 14th ult., by his sons, the Rev. William Lewis Wigan, M.A., the Rev. Alfred Wigan, M.A., and Lewis Davis Wigan and Frederick Wigan, Esquires, the joint acting executors and trustees. The personality was sworn under £300,000. The will is dated Aug. 10, 1864, and two codicils, 1866 and February, 1869, and testator died Nov. 16 last, aged eighty-two. He leaves to his son William his residence, Clare House, and all other his estate at East Malling and Maidstone, with the advowson of the vicarage of East Malling. To his son Alfred he leaves his estates at Luddesdown, Chart, and Staplehurst, all in Kent, with the rectory of Luddesdown. To his son Lewis he leaves his mansion and estate at Brighton; to his son Frederick, his farms at Boughton-Malherbe, Kent; and to his son James he leaves his property in Bow-street, Covent-garden. He bequeaths to each of his daughters a legacy of £15,000. The residue of his property, real and personal, is to be divided into six parts, and he leaves one equal sixth part to each of his five sons before named, and one sixth part between his sons Edward and Septimus.

The will of David Napier, Esq., late of 8, Upper Phillimore-gardens, Kensington, and of Glenshellish, Argyllshire, naval architect, was proved in London on the 7th ult., the executors and trustees appointed being Donald Turner M'Lellan, Esq., of Shandon, Dumbarton; William Mann Trollope, Esq., of Abingdon-street, Westminster; Charles Brown Trollope, Esq., of Upper Charles-street, Westminster, surveyor; and the testator's sons, John Napier and Robert Napier, Esqs. The personality was sworn under £40,000. The will is dated Dec. 12, 1866, and a codicil June 17, 1869, and testator died Nov. 23 last, aged 79, a widower. After leaving a legacy of £1500 to each of his sons (his daughters having each already received £500) he bequeaths his property equally amongst his three sons and eight daughters.

In the will of the late Marquis of Westminster Mr. George Allen should have been described as his Lordship's Chester agent, and not election agent.

According to the Board of Trade returns the exports in November showed a satisfactory increase; while for the first eleven months of the present year the value of the exports was nearly ten millions sterling in excess of last year. The imports, which are made up to the end of October, show an increase of over £2,000,000 upon the corresponding period of 1868.

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